

THE

# LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR APRIL, 1810.

## NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES, PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XVI.

### IRISH PRISONS.

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to inquire into and inspect the Condition and Government of the State Prisons and other Gaols in Ireland.

[Ordered to be printed, by Hon. House of Commons, May 25, 1809.]

..... Can I forget the generous few,  
Who, touch'd with human woe, redressive sought  
Into the horrors of the gloomy jail?  
Unpitied, and unheard, where misery moans;  
Where sickness pines; .....  
Hail Patriot Band! who, scorning secret scorn,  
When Justice, and when Mercy led the way,  
Dragg'd the detected monsters into light,  
Wrench'd from their hand Oppression's iron rod.  
.....  
Much still untouch'd remains .....  
Much is the Patriot's weeding hand requir'd.

THOMPSON.

OMNISCIENCE alone is competent to a complete PANORAMIC VIEW of the nations of mankind. Among the innumerable millions that people the face of the globe, incessant are the vicissitudes of life, from bad to good, from good to bad; and the man who to-day abounds in luxuries may to-morrow solicit necessities. In a country where commerce partakes the attention of almost every individual, while it forms the entire occupation of a great proportion of the population, such changes must be frequent: for among the

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uncertainties of life, trade is one of the most uncertain, and there is no possibility of accounting for its departure from some places, at some times, or for its visit to other places, which have no real superiority to recommend them. The storms which deform the face of nature, and those especially which agitate the rolling billows of the Ocean, may aptly illustrate events which take place among mankind. The most skilful mariner cannot at all times guide his bark with certainty: the most cautious is not always secure; the most attentive is not ever watching. Drawn by the tide, or driven by the wind, borne away by the current, or kept motionless by a calm, the navigator risks his life, his property, his peace of mind, his reputation; and he may vainly strive with his utmost skill, assiduity, and perseverance, against the shipwreck which blasts his hopes. Thus in life, some struggle against the stream for years, but with little progress: some make rapid way for a time, but adverse winds at length obstruct their course; some are suddenly buffeted by gales which they cannot weather, or are called to encounter waves which they cannot stem. The Panoramic eye rests upon these in their turn: and whoever desires to accompany it in its observations, must be content to experience the sympathies of our nature, to heave the sigh, and to drop the tear, at evils which it cannot remedy, at sufferings which it cannot remove.

Prosperity, whether of a nation, or of an individual, is a more inviting theme than adversity: the delights of gratulation are more keenly sought after than the condolences of sorrow; yet to exclude from our contemplations the abodes of misery, though it may be selfish, is not patriotic, and though it may be subtle, is not laudable. We admit, that some to whom we direct our attention

have been imprudent, and others even criminal:—some have offended against the laws of their country, and others, against those of God. That they deserve punishment is acknowledged, especially if they have been cautioned against the crimes they have committed, and warned against the indulgence of those habits of which they now are suffering the consequences. It forms no part of the considerations of the present paper, how far society, against which they have transgressed, is itself a participant in crimes of which it has not done all in its power to promulgate prohibitions. But if the state punishes for actions of which the party accused can honestly lay his hand on his breast, and declare that he never knew they were punishable; we leave others to determine that portion of the guilt which attaches to the state. If this opens to the view of any reader a description of national sins, not heretofore fully considered by him, let him examine well the principle with its collateral effects, and determine whether Divine Justice may not be moved to chastise nations, as nations, for many kinds of iniquities beside those which are the subjects of confession in our public deprecations of wrath.

Against the commission of some offences the voice of nature is pledge sufficient: there exists an antipathy to them in the human breast. The legislator of antiquity who made no provision against parricide, and matricide, against the slaughter of children by parents, and of members of the same family by each other, reasoned on this admission. Alas! had he lived in our day he might have heard of sons who murdered the parental authors of their being, and demanded the applauses of their country for the deed. He might have heard of parents who denounced the lives they had bestowed; and of every bond of affection broken by those whose consanguinity was a natural security for their maintaining it entire. Crimes so preposterous admit of no palliation. Disturbances of the public peace, may unquestionably be punished, by that public the peace of which is disturbed. Whoever offends against the good order of a well-regulated society, certainly deserves chastisement, as a subject of remembrance to himself, and of warning to others. Whoever contracts debts with-

out intention of paying them, defrauds his creditor; whoever contracts debts without a prospect of paying them, exposes to injury those who place confidence in his misrepresentations; whoever contracts debts having at the time of contract the intention to pay, with a rational prospect of paying, though from circumstances above his controul he may fail of payment, yet is strongly distinguished from the others by character, and ought to be distinguished from them in the treatment he receives from society. Unhappily, this is not the case as the laws of our nation now stand; the effect is punished, not the cause: the honest and well-meaning debtor is confounded with the profligate and the deluder: the same prison awaits both; and the wretch whose heart is hardened by repetition of offence, by deliberate malice, by deep laid plans of fraud and deceit, if incarcerated, suffers less than the purer mind, by his confinement, and bears up by hardness of heart against feelings of which the anguish not seldom proves fatal to the man of integrity. Thus is society deprived of one who may have done honour to it, and might have done more. We do not determine whether the fault be that of society, but certainly, the injury affects the body politic. Not altogether dissimilar is the condition of youth, when shut up with those abandoned wretches whom a long course of iniquities has rendered callous to reproof, to instruction, to remonstrance, and even joyous amid the miseries which inevitably attend a place of restraint. Here they meet their fellows: here they recount exquisite villainies, they boast of rare dexterities, they glory in feats of address; their escapes from the hand of justice become their distinction among their comrades, and they pique themselves on their happiness in confounding law, justice, equity, manners, morals, and public decency. Are these heroes of infamy proper tutors or examples to youth confined for petty offences, for ebullitions of passion or appetite, of which perhaps, the excess rather than the origin is criminal? Is it wise, or benevolent in society to take measures that the lad who is punished for pilfering shall become a housebreaker, a high wayman, and a murderer?—that the girl who is guilty of some petty misdemeanor shall be kept in company with prostitutes, till she also

adopt that abandoned course of life, till "her steps extend to hell, and her chamber is the depth of the grave."

The office of legislator is honourable, but it is awful: to proportion the degree of punishment to crime is not easy: to direct the species of punishment, which shall best counteract crime, and most speedily, and effectually amend the offender, is a problem of no small difficulty. To check vice 'ere it becomes habit is a most laudable attempt; to subdue it, and to convert the culprit is glorious. If the man who plants a grain of corn where all was thorns before, is a benefactor to mankind, the man who plants a virtue in a heart, where all was vice, is a benefactor of an infinitely nobler description. Our laws but seldom deal with men, as rational creatures: more seldom still do they deign to look forward to that period, when the value of an immortal spirit shall exceed all the calculations of human arithmetic, when the distinction between virtue and vice shall be the only one known, and all the artificial arrangements and orders of life shall have sunk into eternal oblivion. If then the voice of morals be in unison with that of polity, and the services to be expected by the state are consequent on the reformation of the culprit, it well becomes the benevolence of the legislature, to make all possible provision for the suppression of immorality, for preventing the spread of vice, and for encouraging returning virtue.

Times change, and with them manners: institutions sufficiently well-suited to the condition of these islands, when they possessed but little trade, and scarcely any manufactures, may be, must be, inapplicable under present circumstances. Crimes arising from vicious inclinations, angry passions, malignant dispositions indulged, from fraud or from violence, are now, as they ever were, proper subjects of severity, and should be counteracted in early stages, lest they become enormously injurious to society: these are depravities of the heart. But it is possible, that before property was so generally diffused, as it is now, that some kinds of theft might be more flagrant crimes, inasmuch as they implied a greater proportion of malice prepense, and less of sudden temptation. The value of articles, also, is greatly changed from what they bore in

former ages. May not, then, the severities now exercised towards those guilty of less iniquitous offences, lose their original character, as their original object is changed?

On this subject we shall introduce the observations of the benevolent Grand Duke of Tuscany, Peter Leopold, who speaking from experience, observes in his "Edict for the reform of criminal law in his dominions, Nov. 30, 1786:"

With the utmost satisfaction to our paternal feelings, we have at length perceived, that the mitigation of punishments, joined to a most SCRUPULOUS ATTENTION to prevent crimes, and also a great dispatch in the trials, together with a CERTAINTY and SUDDENNESS of punishment to real delinquents, has, instead of increasing the number of crimes, considerably diminished that of the smaller ones, and rendered those of an atrocious nature very rare: we have therefore come to a determination, not to defer any longer the reform of the said criminal laws; and having abolished in an absolute way the pain of death, deeming it not essential to the aim of society in punishing the guilty; having totally forbidden the use of the torture, and the confiscation of the criminals' goods, the latter as generally tending to the ruin of their innocent families, which were not accomplices in their offences; having excluded from the legislation a multitude of crimes, improperly called *lèse majesté*,\* invented in barbarous times by a refinement of cruelty; and having ordered punishments proportioned to the different kinds of transgressions, in the interim indispensable in the different cases. —

These are the true principles of retributive legislation: attention to prevent crimes; the certainty, and the suddenness of punishment. Other sovereigns have lived, but not for the advantage of mankind; they have died and been execrated or forgotten. Peter Leopold is immortal; and his memory will ever be honourable.

These considerations lead to the inference, that whoever is by misfortune reduced to imprisonment, whoever is overcome by sudden temptation, and liable to some punishment, whoever may justify hopes of reform and better conduct, should be carefully distinguished and separated from those whose minds and souls are, as it were, steeped in crime, and who indulge in profligacy, *ex animo*. But

\* High treason confined to the person or interest of the prince.

even these, the most profligate, still are men: they have forfeited their claims to the respect, to the privileges, to the comforts of society, but the necessities of human nature plead in them. It is too much to add to their confinement unwholesome food, polluted air, infected dungeons, and poisonous filth. If their lives are the just forfeit of their crimes, let them be made public examples of; but to doom them to a lingering death by disease, to die by inches, is not warranted by our laws, and ought not to be found in our practice.

By such reflections was the illustrious Howard induced to devote his time, his labour, and his income to the investigation of the horrors which then prevailed in British prisons. The service he performed to humanity, and to the public, was honourable and extensive. The attention of the legislature was directed to the subject, and many improvements in this branch of national police, are established since his representations were known and understood. But, there are still exceptions to the advantages he proposed; and benevolence, jealous for the honour of its country on this, as on all other subjects, notices with pleasure the endeavours of our legislature to give effect in all places, and without exception, to those principles which ought to guide the construction, the management, and the operation of prisons. It may be well to revert to what Mr. Howard has recorded on the state of the prisons of Ireland, as he found them: his description will serve the purpose of comparison.

I was happy in finding at Dublin a new gaol (Newgate) almost ready for the removal of the prisoners into more airy and convenient apartments, in which the shocking intercourse of the two sexes which took place in the old prison, will be avoided. I chuse to say nothing of the under-ground dungeons, for I hope they will never be used.

In the men's court there is a pump which supplies good water, and I suppose the women's court will be provided with another. Great attention should be paid to air and cleanliness in the staircases, and the narrow passages leading to the cells, to prevent them from becoming offensive and infectious.

The criminals in the gaols of Ireland are very numerous; one reason of which may be, that in this country there are no houses of correction; and another, that acquitted persons are continued in confinement till they have discharged their fees to the clerk of the crown, or peace, the sheriff, gaoler, and

turnkey. *Even boys almost naked, and under the age of twelve, are sometimes confined two years for these fees*, though amounting to no more than about forty shillings. How surprising is it, that any kingdom can endure such injustice! It is a particular aggravation of it, that *the prisoners thus confined generally lose, at the same time, their allowance of bread*. I have heard that Mr. Justice Aston always ordered the acquitted prisoners to be discharged.—Some boys were lately released from the county gaol at Kilmainham, paying *half fees*; and others from Newgate, the sheriffs of Dublin generously relinquishing their fees. But as those boys had been associated with the most profligate and abandoned felons for many months, I did not in the least wonder to find that some of them returned to their former habitation in a few days.

I am sorry to mention the common and pernicious use of spirituous liquors in the Irish prisons.

How far there is room for further improvements the Report of the Committee will enable its constituents to judge.

This Report is divided into two parts: the first contains a statement of the condition of the prisons of Dublin, generally: the second refers to the cases of the state prisoners, who have been confined since the rebellion in 1798. These are very properly made distinct articles of consideration. We shall only notice the principal prisons; and those concisely.

The first is the

#### GAOL OF NEWGATE.

This is the gaol for criminals of all descriptions for the county of the city of Dublin, and for persons confined for debt under coroners writs; and is also (occasionally) a receptacle for transports from many of the inland gaols in Ireland. By 3 Geo. II. chap. 15. Newgate is made a gaol for the county as well as the city of Dublin.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

It is liable, in point of plan and construction, to many objections, and, in its present actual situation (notwithstanding some improvements introduced of late years) is a disgrace to this metropolis.

It is insecure, arising chiefly from the materials and workmanship having been bad. The prisoners have been crowded together (from the number of 8 to 13 persons in a cell 8 feet by 12) in the cells on the lower range of the prison, not on account of any real advantage which these cells possess in point of security, but because the prisoners, being thus condensed within a narrower compass, are more immediately under the eye of the keeper and his deputies.—



Secondly. There is but one yard and one common hall (20 feet by 17) for the use of all male prisoners under criminal charges of every description; consequently the tried and untried, those charged with felonies and with petty offences, and even persons under sentence of death, are all indiscriminately mixed.

The effect upon morals, arising from this promiscuous intercourse of criminals of every description, must be in the highest degree prejudicial. Persons under sentence of transportation are sent hither (previous to being shipped) from several of the inland gaols in Ireland. This is a circumstance which contributes, with others, to this gaol being occasionally much crowded.

There is no place in this prison for the separate confinement of persons convicted of misdemeanors; consequently certain grievances complained of result from the defective plan of the prison, not from the misconduct of the gaoler. The defect is a glaring one, and must lead in many instances to great severity and injustice.

Thirdly. On the female side, there is the same mixture of prisoners as on the male. The untried and the convicted promiscuously herded together, in general from 10 to 14 persons in a cell 12 feet by 8.

There is no room set apart for the use of the chaplain in which he can hold private communication with a prisoner under any circumstances.

#### FURNITURE.

We found the cells throughout the prison destitute of bedsteads, beds or bedding. The prisoners lie upon straw laid on the flags, and under a scanty allowance of blankets, particularly on the female side of the prison. The persons of the prisoners, and the cells themselves, were extremely filthy, nor does it seem possible that it can be otherwise, under the circumstances already described.

The deficiency of accommodation in point of fuel, bedsteads, bedding, blankets for the cells, and necessities for the hospital, &c. &c. is owing to the grand juries being limited to the sum of £100 per annum for all the former articles in the gaol of Newgate, and to the sum of £200 per annum for medicines and other necessities for all the gaols in the county of the city of Dublin.

The surgical department is badly attended to; several persons with sore legs, &c. &c. entirely neglected.

The keepers of Newgate, were accused of retaining in their possession, from mercenary motives, the bodies and heads of such traitors as became the victims of justice, until the same became putrid and likely to infect the prison, in order to enhance the sums at first demanded for each body and head from the unfortunate relatives; one of the prisoners

says that his feeling recoiled at a solicitation conveyed to him from the wife of one of the said victims, which was to purchase the head of her husband; as she had bought the body in a state of putrefaction, she wished to get the head at the same price, but more than double was demanded; but at length she became the purchaser. It was rumoured through the prison, that Emmett's head sold for £45. 10s.

On this the commissioners observe,—with respect to a charge made against the keepers of Newgate, of extorting large sums of money from the relatives of persons executed for high treason, in consideration of delivering up their heads and bodies, no evidence has been produced to bring it home to the principal gaoler; and from the general character he bears, we believe him incapable of being party to such a traffic. But it appears by the evidence of William McDowell, now deputy gaoler, that previous to his appointment to that office, a man of the name of Doyle, a turnkey (since dead) did receive money for the head of a man executed for high treason, from his widow.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON NEWGATE.

The prison is surrounded on every side by streets, and the area of it (owing to this circumstance) cannot be enlarged. Besides it appears from Mr. Johnson's (the architect) report, that the materials and workmanship of the prison are of the worst description; and that though the object of security might in some degree be attained by the measures suggested in his report, the main defects of the prison would remain without remedy. It is a common, but we fear too true an observation, "that persons leave prison in general worse in morals than they went into it." The case can hardly be otherwise in Newgate, where prisoners of every description are promiscuously herded together without any distinction as to their crimes. It appears too that considerations of a private nature have had at times too much influence on the persons in whom the government of this prison is vested; the present gaoler, on his appointment, was compelled to settle half his salary (which if left entire would be scarce an adequate remuneration) on the widow of his predecessor. It appears, likewise, that the contracts for the supply of the prison with necessities are not always made with due attention to the public advantage. When we consider the situation of this prison, in the heart of the metropolis, the extensively pernicious effects which must result to the morals of the persons confined in it, and consequently to society in general, from its present state, and the salutary influence of a thorough reformation, not only as to local effect, but in point of example upon the rest of Ireland, we cannot help recommending

the subject to your grace's consideration as a matter of national concern.

Such is the state of the gaol of Newgate in the city of Dublin. Happily there is no report of the gaol fever, or other infectious disease—we should have little cause for wonder at such an occurrence; but this abode of misery appears to be a focus of moral diseases more than equally infectious.

#### KILMAINHAM GAOL.

This is the gaol of the county of Dublin for debtors as well as felons. It is situated in an elevated and commanding situation, near a stream of running water, which affords great facility for the supply of this article to the prison.

It is as large and well built, and on a good plan; but the materials being limestone, the surface of the cells at the inside is often damp in wet weather, particularly in the lower story, which is at present unoccupied. On our inspection we found the prison clean, and in general good order; it is white-washed six times in the year. It has no less than ten yards, in three of which are pumps.

#### FURNITURE.

The grand jury have not yet been able to avail themselves of the advantages which the plan of the prison affords, in consequence of their being limited by law to £60 per annum for the supply of beds, bedsteads, fuel, and blankets. They have of late years proceeded towards supplying the prison with these necessary articles as far as their means would go, and have purchased forty iron bedsteads; but, at the rate at which their funds enable them to proceed, the complete equipment of the prison would be a work of much time, and the existing means are scarce adequate to keep up the supply of these articles when once provided. They have also laboured under considerable difficulty in procuring a proper person to fill the office of gaoler, in consequence of being restrained by act of parliament from presenting a larger sum than £25 per annum as salary for that office, and not being empowered to grant any sum of money towards defraying the expence of assistants.

The male prisoners under criminal charges were supplied with iron bedsteads, on which were laid sacking beds, filled with straw. In general, two lay in one bed, and were furnished with a pair and a half of blankets.

The females, charged with criminal offences, lie on straw laid on the flags in the cells and common halls, the funds being, as already stated, inadequate to the general supply of all the wards of the prison with these necessary articles; but some are annually added to the stock, and we understand it is the intention of the grand jury to continue the supply till every part of the prison is furnished.

The county allowance of bread and milk is extended to the debtors as well as felons in this prison; and the distribution is regularly superintended by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, the local inspector.

There is a chapel, and also a private room for the sole use of the chaplain.

#### PRISONERS.

There is no gaol-dress in use in this prison, nor, as it appears by the evidence of the inspector general, in any gaol in Ireland; nor is there any provision for cleansing the persons or the cloaths of any prisoner on his committal, or for supplying them with any necessary (under the denomination of clothing or covering) except blankets.

The disturbed state of this country, the crowded, and often insecure state of the gaols, the refractory disposition of the prisoners (often exercised in habits of insubordination, and systematic resistance to every species of lawful authority previous to their committal) have necessarily given birth in some instances to a system of strictness and severity in the government of the gaols; and the ideas of the duty of a gaoler have been thereby too much narrowed to safe custody, and the support of the gaoler's authority. A mind capable of much good may catch some portion of a prevailing temper, without being corrupted by it. And we trust that the period is approaching, when the notions of duty in this as well as other departments, will become more enlarged, when the principles of mercy and humanity, which pervade the theory of our constitution, will be universally realized in practice: and if the impediments to improvement, which it will be our duty to point out, shall be removed by the wisdom and humanity of the legislature, we do not despair to see the gaol of Kilmainham, under the auspices of the grand Jury, (who have already evinced a most laudable and exemplary zeal for its improvement) and the government of the present gaoler, a pattern to the other prisons of Ireland.

#### FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

This prison is built on an elevated and healthy situation adjoining Thomas Street, and near to the western extremity of Dublin; it was built of good materials, but on a scale much too small. This being a national prison used for the debtors of all Ireland, who are occasionally removed hither from every county in this part of the United Kingdom, in the hope of their obtaining the benefit of the maintenance and insolvent acts, it is imperative on the marshal to receive them into the court-yard in any numbers, though the prison be ever so inadequate to accommodate them.

The apartment which was designed for the hospital kitchen, and which is 20 feet long by 16 feet 10 inches wide, is let by the mar-

shal to a hatchman or turnkey, who underlets it to prisoners; there were 11 persons sleeping in it, besides children, when we visited the premises. Another apartment is occupied by female prisoners of all descriptions, it being the only place within the precincts of the Marshalsea allotted for their separate accommodation; when we visited, there were six females confined therein, the size of the room 20 feet by 16 feet 10 inches. On the ground-floor a third apartment, originally designed as a *chapel-house*, and in its construction manifestly adapted for this purpose is let by the marshal to another hatchman, who also underlets it to the poorest description of prisoners, who pay 5d. a night for the wretched accommodation of straw, and a scanty portion of blanket.

The rest of the building affords (besides three apartments let to the tapster, and which, not excepting the very tap room itself, are occupied at night by prisoners, who rent them from the tapster) 25 rooms, set by the marshal at a weekly rent, and 7 common halls for men; these latter are only 16 feet wide, and from 18 to 20 feet long; they are on the ground-floor, and flagged, and at present greatly crowded, some of them having from thirteen to nineteen men lodging in them, and at times many more. All these halls are filthy and loathsome beyond description; into them all debtors, on their first committal, are obliged to go until they can obtain a room to rent, or a share of the room of some other prisoner: in these miserable halls all the windows are broken, and here, crowded together, all such prisoners as either cannot afford to pay for a room or the share of one, are obliged to lodge.

#### FURNITURE.

With respect to the neglected state of the Marshalsea in point of cleanliness, and glazing of windows, we are sensible that the marshal has very considerable difficulties to struggle with, from the crowded state of the prison, the filthy habits of many of the prisoners, and the wretched condition in point of clothing, &c. &c. &c. in which they come in, as also from the vicious and mischievous dispositions of others. It does not, however, appear to us that due care or vigilance has been exercised by the marshal in the article of cleanliness. When we first visited the prison, it was extremely loathsome and offensive, particularly the halls, and the white-washing required by law did not appear to us to have been duly performed; and we have reason to believe that this has been the general state of the prison at all times. Neither does it appear that the marshal employs a sufficient number of persons for this purpose, nor that he adequately remunerates such as he employs.

The neglected state of the glazing, we consider as very much owing to the conduct of the prisoners themselves.

The deputy is generally applied to by prisoners when they wish to be accommodated with rooms, and it is the practice to give him a *douceur* to the amount of from one to four guin \* for his services in procuring them.

Amidst this mass of misery, and in some respects of malversation, we are gratified with the sight of institutions, the character of which is benevolence, and desire of reformation. Knowing, as we do, that ignorance is very frequently the mother of crime, and that early habits of profligacy are, but too often, the result of unhappy circumstances which surround childhood, such as evil example, want of correction, and of tuition, in short, want of *Education*, giving a large sense to the term, we are happy to witness an attempt to withdraw the youthful members of the community from iniquity, and to imitate them in the principles of integrity and virtue. May they long prosper!

#### Penitentiary for the Reform of Young Criminals of the Male Sex, Brown-street.

This establishment is under the direction of the governors of the House of Industry. It was opened (in consequence of a Report presented by the governors to his excellency Earl Hardwicke) in the year 1801, for the reception and reform of young criminals under the age of 15. It seems to have been originally designed for such only of that description as were actually convicted and under sentence of transportation, and to have been established in pursuance of 32 Geo. III. c. 27. which empowers the Lord Lieutenant for the time being to commute the sentence of transportation for a term of years, for confinement in a Penitentiary for the like term; and directs, that the persons so confined shall be employed in the manner best suited to render them useful and industrious members of society. This institution appears to us to be extremely well conducted. The bed-rooms, beds, working-rooms, and school-room, were all perfectly clean; the boys were industriously employed at several useful trades, shoe-making, combmaking, weaving, &c.; their appearance was cleanly; their looks in general indicated health and cheerfulness; and great attention appears to be paid by the Rev. Mr. Gamble the Chaplain, to their moral and religious instruction. We annex a return of the state of the Penitentiary in September 1808, made by the governors of the House of Industry, which presents a view of the progress which has been made in accomplishing the purposes for which it was established.

*General Report of the Penitentiary for Young Criminals.*

Since its formation, were admitted,

Convicts sentenced to transportation..... 49  
Criminals committed by Magistrates.... 192

241

Of these, have been apprenticed to trades 14  
Pardoned by the Lord Lieutenant..... 7  
Enlisted in the army and navy, by his  
Excellency's permission ..... 23  
Discharged by order of Magistrates..... 88  
Transferred to the House of Industry,  
for good conduct..... 26  
Died..... 1  
Escaped ..... 11  
Remained in the Penitentiary..... 71

241

Five of the boys who escaped were brought back by their parents, two voluntarily returned to confinement, and four were retaken.

*Employments in the Penitentiary :*

Weavers..... 22  
Winders ..... 12  
Shoemakers ..... 11  
Combmakers ..... 6  
Tailors ..... 5  
Boys taught to read and write only ..... 15

71

*Gross Produce of the Labour of the Boys :*

1802 ..... £21 1 2  
1803 ..... 56 18 6  
1804 ..... 110 2 8  
1805 ..... 155 3 4  
1806 ..... 162 7 10

£505 13 6

Alexander Gordon, Reg.

There are a number of cells adapted for the purpose of solitary confinement; these were likewise clean, and sufficiently ventilated.

*Observations.*

Though this institution was founded on 32 Geo. III. c. 27. and was originally designed only for the reception of young persons under 15, actually sentenced to transportation, yet several young offenders of other descriptions have been received into it from the county and county of the city of Dublin. Boys detected in acts of theft; others, strongly suspected of being engaged in vicious and criminal courses, have been committed to this Penitentiary by the magistrates of the county and county of the city of Dublin without trial; also, vagrants under 15, and apprentices eloping from their masters, or otherwise misconducting themselves. It appears that

of the whole number, 192, of these descriptions, admitted since the establishment of this Penitentiary, no less than 88 have been discharged by order of magistrates: the authority that commits has been deemed competent by the governors to the discharge of the prisoner; and they have not felt themselves authorised to refuse complying with these orders for the discharge of boys (not under sentence) though their compliance interrupted a course of salutary reform with respect to the individuals so discharged. This practice, if continued, would be subversive of the original establishment, and loudly calls for regulation. The happiest effects have resulted from this establishment, as applied to young criminals under sentence for a limited time, and to such it should be confined.

We submit, that the benefits of this institution might be extended to young criminals under sentence of transportation or imprisonment at assizes or sessions in all the counties of Ireland; to young persons under fifteen who shall be presented as vagabonds in any county in Ireland; and that the governors should be restrained by law from receiving any persons into the establishment for an indefinite or very short period. Capricious discharges are not only prejudicial to the persons concerned, but, in point of example, have a pernicious influence upon the rest, and completely disturb the whole system of the institution.

*Penitentiary for the Reception and Reform of Young Female Convicts,*

Has been erected in Smithfield, near the Penitentiary for males, but sufficiently separated to prevent all communication. It is not yet opened for the intended purpose.

The odious and cruel custom of *garnish* still subsists: in one prison it is *eight shillings*; five shillings for *punch*; and three shillings for *coals*, distributed among the prisoners. The Gaoler derives a profit from the sale of spirits to the prisoners; scenes of drunkenness and riot follow. Insane persons are not kept separate from the other prisoners. There are no hospitals attached to the prisons. Medical attendance but inferior.

It is evident from the crowded state of these prisons that much remains to be done on behalf of morals: the same causes must, no doubt, have acted unfavourably to the state prisoners, who were added to gaols already overfilled. The complaints (and histories) of these delinquents, are strongly stated in the second part of this Report. The Commissioners appear to have discharged their duty with impartiality, patience, and humanity.

*Observations* respecting the Public Expenditure, and the Influence of the Crown. By the Right Hon. George Rose, Second Edition, Pp. 79. Price 2s. Cadell and Davies, London, 1810.

Mr. Rose is a gentleman who from his long enjoyed situation as a public man, and his intimacy with more than one minister, is supposed to know as much as most men on the subject of private management in state affairs.

There can be no doubt of the difficulty of managing the various and contradictory tempers and interests of a popular assembly: yet the popular branch of our legislature must be attended to, and that with vigilance, as well as with respect. It will readily be admitted, that in the Commons House of Parliament, the guidance of elder men, and senior members, may occasionally be found extremely useful. These are able to look back to former times, and by comparisons not familiar to their juniors, they may shew the present state of the country, to greater satisfaction than can be derived from a contemplation of it, solely for the time being. It should be remembered, that as there are constant and inalienable topics of gratulation and self-applause transmitted from minister to minister in succession, so there are subjects of clamor and invective, which descend among their opponents, and are cherished with great anxiety, and affection. The nation is hereby benefited in some respects; and the watchfulness of opposition as prompted by self interest, ensures the repose of many a patriot Briton on his bed. To that watchfulness we owe the present pamphlet. The Minister is accused of exerting undue influence, private and unacknowledged influence, on the minds of many of our National Representatives. There was something of this *formerly*, says Mr. Rose; in Lord North's time—in the Duke of Grafton's time—he might have gone back to Sir Robert Walpole's time, had he pleased) but *now* this, if not entirely unknown, is reduced to the mere shadow of a shade.

By turning to *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 12, &c. where we gave tables of the number of persons holding places, &c. who sit in the House of Commons, the reader

will find that we are not among those who are wondrously alarmed, at the proportion of placemen, *one in ten*, among our legislators; because we think highly of the vigilance of the other nine. We conceive too, that certain public officers ought to have access to the legislature at all times; that the information which it is their duty to give may be ready *instantly*. But this should be open, acknowledged, evident. Darkness and duplicity are favorites with shallow politicians only: and when secrecy is enjoined throughout the general system of government, the period of choice between ruin and reformation is not distant.

The means of private influence possessed by the minister *formerly*, were loans, lotteries, contracts, crown lands, sinecure patent places, and places of value far beyond the labour they required, or such as were executed by a deputy, who paid the greater part of the income to the principal, who did nothing for it.

Loans are now open; and the minister is not satisfied unless there be a competition by lists of proposers. Courtiers, therefore, *unless they have money*, scarcely stand a chance of profit by loans. Nevertheless, now and then, we have known a gentleman receive a few thousands from, and by his banker, for no other trouble than that of counting them.

Lotteries are now open; and indeed are become a branch of trade—to the great *improvement* of public morals.\*

Contracts are certainly better managed than they were: yet some suspect that recommendation and interest have diminished very little in their efficacy. However, we believe, that the practice of getting into parliament in order to obtain a contract (which was becoming very common) is now reformed.

Mr. Rose treats on the management of the public revenue, so far as concerns the number of officers augmented or diminished in the customs, the excise, the stamp office, the post office, and the tax office, &c. He asserts the accuracy of his statements to the best of his knowledge: he admits the right of the public to full information; and he trusts that as the present possessors of certain places decessate that these also will be added to the number suppressed. Mr. R. attributes these

\* Compare *Panorama*, Vol. IV, p. 837.



reforms to Mr. Pitt. Certainly Mr. Pitt laboured hard in his station; but it may be said of him, he rather did what good he could do, than what he would do.

We shall now accompany our author in his statements of some particulars.

SUPPRESSIONS.	No of Offices.	Annual Value.
By the Civil List Act, (Mr. Burke's) 1782, 22 Geo. 3. c. 82. were suppressed ...	134	57,500
Under regulations of Treasury 1782-3, by Lord Shelburne and Mr. Pitt.....	144	13,625
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>71,125</b>
Offices created to perform the duties of those suppressed.	62	10,909
<b>Reduction on the whole..</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>60,216</b>
The Exchequer Act, 1783, 23 Geo. 3. c. 82. suppressed to fall in at deaths .....	8	10,000
The Auditor and four Tellers were regulated, to take effect after the deaths of the then possessors; the income of the former would have been more now than .....		60,000
The Tellers would have been .....		88,000
<b>Suppressions.....</b>	<b>158,000</b>	
Deduct salaries of Auditor and four Tellers .....	14,800	
<b>Actual saving .....</b>	<b>143,200</b>	
The Auditors' act, 1785, 25 Geo. 3. c. 52. suppressed offices, the fees of which, would now have amounted to more than £60,000 a year, on the accmpts of the Bank, say.....		70,000
Deduct expence of new board, 1785 .....		9,900
Additions in 1801, ...		10,032
1801 to 1805 .....		850
In 1805, a new board three Commissioners and officers ...		9,575
In 1806, the two boards consolidated; two commissioners added, with increased establishment, 14,811		
<b>Total present establishment</b>	<b>45,168</b>	
<b>Actual saving in auditing public accounts .....</b>	<b>*24,832</b>	

\* The increased charge, occasioned by the immense accumulation of public ac-

Subsequent acts added seven Commissioners, making the whole number ten, but the office of one of the new auditors having lapsed by death, and not being to be filled up, the increase is

7

Diminution in Civil List and Exchequer 217 £228,248

In the same manner Mr. Rose examines the Excise, the officers of which establishment in 1789 received an augmentation of salary; which certainly was loudly demanded by circumstances. There was on the whole also, a saving of £12,345 per annum. 765 officers were reduced.

By placing the Salt establishment under the excise, the treasury lost the appointment of 459 officers: 200 were added under the excise.

The other departments of the Public Revenue, are examined; as appears in the following table: for we cannot insert all the particulars given by our author: but must be content with his abstract.

	Revenue.	Officers.
The nett produce of		
Excise in 1808.....	£22,784,000	5,043
In 1783.....	5,322,000	4,983
<b>Increase.....</b>	<b>£17,462,000</b>	<b>60</b>

This, however, does not shew a fair comparison, because 5,043 officers, includes 325 appointed for the management of tobacco duties, in 1789. The correct way of stating this head would be,—addition to Excise revenue and number of officers... 17,462,000 60

compts, has prevented the direct saving by the above-mentioned measure being considerable; but the positive advantages derived to the country from the strict investigation, which those accounts have undergone since 1785, are of incalculable value. The number of employments were not altered by the suppression of the two Auditors of the impost under the act in that year, and the subsequent suppression of the Auditorship of hides, as three Commissioners were added to the two existing Comptrollers of Army accounts, to constitute the new Board then established.

Improvement of Excise revenue, by the addition of tobacco duties: officers appointed.....	174,000	325
Increase of revenue, and diminution of officers.	17,288,000	263
Duties under the Commissioners for Taxes		
In 1809.....	16,747,000	438
In 1783.....	516,000	263
Increase.....	16,231,000	175
Customs, nett produce		
In 1808.....	8,797,000	4,317
In 1783.....	3,375,000	3,450
Increase.....	£5,422,000	867
Stamps, revenue nett		
In 1808.....	4,512,000	358
In 1783.....	726,000	215
Increase.....	£3,786,000	143
Post-office revenue nett:		
in 1808, Officers exclusive of letter-carriers	£1,076,000	339
In 1783.....	148,000	155
Increase.....	£928,000	184
<b>TOTAL INCREASE.</b>	<b>Revenue.</b>	<b>Officers.</b>
Excise.....	£17,462,000	60
Taxes.....	*16,231,000	175
Customs.....	5,422,000	867
Stamps.....	*3,786,000	143
Post-office.....	928,000	184
	£43,829,000	1,429
Deduct Salt establishment		495
		934

The result of this careful and attentive investigation appears to be, on the most unfavourable way of making the comparison; that additional taxes, to the amount of very near 44,000,000*l.* are collected by an addition of 934 officers, almost the whole of whom are in the inferior classes; and that, while the revenue has been augmented in a *sixfold proportion*, the officers employed in the management and collection of it have been increased only *one tenth* in number. But if the customs are withdrawn from the account, as they should be in forming a comparison of

\* These charges of collections include poundage as well as salaries; by far the greatest part of the former is paid to persons not holding offices under government.

this sort, because a very large proportion of the officers in that department have been added to afford accommodation to the trade of the country, rendered indispensably necessary by the immense increase of it, the comparison would then stand thus:

<i>Revenue. Officers.</i>	
Increase, exclusive of	
Customs, .....	£38,407,000    67
Hitherto we have considered the effect of the new taxes with reference only to <i>influence</i> ; let us now examine how far <i>economy</i> has been had in view in the collection and management of them.	
Excise .....	£237,212
Taxes; salaries of officers 41,790 }    381,582	
Do. Poundage..... 339,792 }	
Customs .....	*177,423
Stamps; salaries of officers 16,792 }    51,538	
Do. Poundage .....	34,746 }
Post-office .....	30,663
	£878,418

An additional revenue, therefore, of 44,000,000*l.* is collected for rather less than 2 per cent., according to the statement above; but this would be a most unfair view of the subject, as a great part of this expence would have been indispensably necessary for the protection of the old revenue. The increase in the excise is nearly altogether for the augmentation of the salaries of the officers on the establishment, to enable them to exist, before the new taxes were imposed. The expence for tobacco officers, has been much more than reimbursed by the improvement of the revenue. A considerable part of the increased charge in the customs has arisen from salaries having been established for the officers, in lieu of fees, by which the revenue has beyond all doubt, profited to a much larger amount than the expence incurred: and it may be stated, with perfect certainty, that the additional charge in the department of Assessed Taxes has been much more than compensated by the increase of the revenue from the exertions of the new officers.

#### *Recapitulation of Savings.*

	<i>No. of Officers.</i>	<i>Annual Value.</i>
On a compare of the increase and decrease of official appointments † ...	219	£198,000

\* A considerable part of this sum arises from augmentations to salaries, in lieu of fees abolished, to secure a better management of the revenue.

† It should here be noticed again, that the saving to arise from the regulation of two of the Tellerships, and the abolition of the two Chamberlainships, and Tally-writership in

On loans.....	483,000
On purchases made by the Commissions for Victualling, instead of by Contractors.....	28,000
By the Commissioners for Transports.....	223,200
Discount on Navy and Victualling Bills discontinued .....	1,100,000
Do. on Ordnance Debentures.....	499,000
Improvement of revenue from landed estates of the Crown .....	59,000
Limitation of home secret service,	
	<hr/>
	£2,590,000

These measures of economy, and for correcting abuses, were followed up by other laws, in the administration of Lord Grenville, for ensuring the payment of the public revenues, in various branches, regularly into the exchequer, and guarding against abuses in the expenditure of it;\* and for abolishing some offices in the customs, and regulating others, in Ireland, on a similar plan with the one adopted in England; † also for an examination into abuses in offices in Ireland. ‡

Mr. R. does not dissemble that the Barrack department is "very large and very extensive, much exceeding any conjecture the author had formed on the subject": of this he states particulars. We are gratified in learning that in September 1809 of 6000 prisoners of war at Norman cross, only seven were sick.—We unite with Mr. R's. wish—"would to God there were only the same proportion of British prisoners in France on the sick list!"

From this view of the contents of Mr. R's. pamphlet, it will be seen that any recommendation of it by us to public consideration is unnecessary; the subject and execution, ensure it attention. We must not, however, dismiss it without transcribing the following anecdote of Mr. Pitt.

the Exchequer, the auditorships of the land revenue, and the profits arising from such of the patent offices in the customs as have not fallen in, will not be effectual till the deaths of the holders; but the acts having passed for the several measures, the purposes cannot be defeated.

\* 46 G. III. c. 45, 75, 76, 80, 82, 150.

† 47 G. III. c. 12. ‡ 47 G. III. c. 41.

Early in 1789, when the nation was in a state of despondency respecting the health of our beloved sovereign, and a change in the administration was thought extremely probable, it occurred to several gentlemen of the first respectability in the city of London, that Mr. Pitt, on quitting office, would be in a situation of great embarrassment, not only from some debts which he had unavoidably incurred, but as to the means of his future subsistence. They felt the strong impression, in which the nation participated, of his great virtues, as well as of his eminent talents; and they were sensible, in common with their country, of the value of those services, to which his life had been hitherto devoted, particularly to those commercial interests in which they were deeply concerned. Under this impression, a certain number of merchants and ship-owners met, and resolved to raise the sum of £100,000, to be presented to him as a free gift—the well-earned reward of his meritorious exertions; each subscriber engaging never to divulge the name of himself, or of any other person contributing, in order to prevent its being known to any one except themselves, who the contributors were. The only exception to this engagement of secrecy was a respectable baronet, who was deputed to come to the author to learn in what manner the token of esteem and gratitude (as it was expressed) could be presented most acceptably to Mr. Pitt; whose name was to be as carefully concealed from Mr. Pitt as the others.

Highly flattering as the offer was, and seasonable as the act would have been (proceeding from a set of gentlemen whose motives must have been pure and disinterested, not only in such an unequivocal mark of regard for a falling minister, but from the mode of carrying their object into effect,) the author entertained doubts of Mr. Pitt accepting the proffered bounty, and therefore thought it right to apprize him of the intention. This occasioned a long discussion on the subject, which ended in Mr. Pitt expressing a positive and fixed determination, to decline the acceptance of the liberal and generous offer: a determination that nothing could shake: for when it was urged that it never could be known to him who the subscribers were, and that they were men whose fortunes put them out of all probability of ever soliciting the smallest favor from him; his reply was, "that if he should, at any future time of his life, return to office, he should never see a gentleman from the city without its occurring to him that he might be one of his subscribers."

This positive determination was communicated by the author to the baronet before alluded to, which put an end to the measure; and in a few days after, Mr. Pitt, in convers-

sing about his future plans, told the author, *he had taken a fixed resolution to return to the bar, and to apply unremittingly to that profession, in order to extricate himself from his difficulties, and to secure, as far as he should be able, the means of future independence.*

For our reasons against suffering an eminent public officer to return to a profession, vide *PANORAMA*, Vol. VII. p. 13.

For a work by Mr. Rose on the subject of Finances and the Taxes, vide *PANORAMA*, Vol. I. p. 33.

*A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government*, including a View of the Taxation of the French Empire. By an American recently returned from Europe. Pp. 253. Price 4s. Philadelphia printed. London reprinted for Longman and Co. 1810.

THIS pamphlet is the production of an American Gentleman who, for a time, occupied an important station in the diplomatic mission of his country to Britain. The opportunities he enjoyed for acquiring information, respecting the power and disposition of Britain, and for *seeing with his own eyes*, without the intervention of a second person, the state of this country, were absolutely necessary, in order to dispel the thick mist of prejudices against the British, which he brought with him from America. He has alluded to this fact in the course of his work; but we learn from private information, that had he employed still stronger terms in expressing it, they would not have exceeded the truth. He came, he conversed with our population of different ranks, he travelled over the country, he visited Scotland, and instead of the monsters in human shape, with which French intrigue and American gratitude had peopled our island, he found an urbanity and openness of manners, a confident and confidential behaviour that beat down his prejudices, and corrected his misapprehensions. Afterwards, duty led him to France; and what was begun in England was completed in that unhappy country. The contrast was so striking, his observations were so convincing, and his conversion was so entire, that he thought in justice to his own feelings and to humanity, he could do no less than acquaint the public

with what he had seen. To him we owe the article on the conscription of France, first printed in the *Edinburgh Review*, and from thence copied into the *PANORAMA*, Vol. VI. p. 705. In the preface to the present tract is mentioned "a much larger work, on the same subject, in a state of forwardness." We shall be glad to see it; as hitherto we find in this author complete confirmation of what we have from time to time submitted to the public, with regard to the *interior* condition of the French nation. Indeed, if convenience allowed us to consider this pamphlet fully, our margin would be absolutely loaded with references to facts recorded in our preceding volumes. Declining that labour as unnecessary, we shall report on this work independently, and shall allow it to speak for itself, with very little interference from us.

The subjects discussed are multifarious:—the temper, views and opinions of the present ruler of France, as well toward America as toward Britain,—the state of property, finances, public opinion, agriculture, &c. &c. in France;—corrections of reports respecting France and Britain, as rival and inimical powers; with comparisons, for the most part, highly favourable to Britain.

This gentleman assures us, that "throughout all the changes of government which France has undergone, there has been an *unbroken continuity of views and character*." p. 18. That "the consular power was first tendered to Moreau; but that on the *unexpected* arrival of Buonaparte from Egypt, the former designated him as a more suitable instrument for their purpose." The arrival of Buonaparte was rather *un-hoped* for than *unexpected*, as orders had been sent to him in Egypt, through Spanish agency, and by way of Tunis. Before he would accept the offer he consulted Sieyès, then preparing for the ruin of the King of Prussia, at Berlin. Moreau's recommendation of him (Buonaparte) explains his subsequent conduct and enmity to that officer, with the necessity of implicating him in a plot, &c. which might affect his life.

Throughout all France, the note of military preparations drowns every other indication of activity—and the thirst of conquest appears to supersede every other desire. In the capital, all the faculties of thought and action which either individuals or public be-

dies can furnish in aid of the general design, are applied and disciplined with a regular and effective subserviency, which to me was truly astonishing. I found on all sides, an unity of views,—an activity in planning and systematizing the devices of ambition,—an eagerness for the issue, and a sanguine assurance of success,—almost incredible, and more like the effects of revolutionary frenzy, than those of a concert between the insatiable ambition of an audacious tyrant and the active talents and natural propensities of a body of trembling slaves. From the commencement of the revolution particularly, *emissaries have been scattered over Europe in order to study and delineate its geographical face*. The harvest of their labours, now deposited in Paris, has furnished the imperial government with a knowledge of the territory of the other powers, much more minute and accurate than that which the latter themselves possess. The *Dépôt de la Guerre* occupies, unremittingly, several hundred clerks in tracing maps and collecting topographical details, to minister to the military purposes of the government. All the great estates of Spain were marked and parcelled out long before the last invasion of that country,—and it is not too much to affirm, that **THOSE OF ENGLAND ARE EQUALLY WELL KNOWN AND ALREADY PARTITIONED**.

This is true; and much more than this: the head destined to wear the crown of these kingdoms *was* nominated: and several ducal and lordly estates were registered on a *cadastre*, to be forthcoming when time and place should serve.

No subject presents more curious and astonishing details, than the history of the expeditious and sacrifices by which the pecuniary wants of the republic were supplied, and of the deplorable confusion and distress which they occasioned.\* Their influence over the public morals was scarcely less disastrous than their operation upon the sources of private and public wealth.

On the establishment of the consular government, the minister of finance was instructed to exhibit annually a budget, like that of the English ministry, with a distinct specification of the receipts and disbursements. This mummery is still continued, and is regularly accompanied by the most glowing picture of past and future improvements; upon which *no reliance whatever is placed, by any well-informed member of the community*. To preserve appearances, however, they have been compelled to *double* the ostensible amount of the receipts, which they originally declared to be adequate to all the

necessities of the state. The people are deprived of all means of knowing the real amount either of the receipts or disbursements, as no public scrutiny is suffered. You may thus at once conjecture, what must be, with regard to taxation, the state of a country, where a military executive enjoys an unlimited control over the estimate, the collection, and the expenditure, of the revenue,—where there exists no public organ for complaint or remonstrance,—no voice or influence of public opinion,—no idea of distributive justice,—and no protection for the citizen, against the usurpations of executive authority.

We have reason to believe that the official statements of the French finances are *confused*, for the purpose of being intelligible to the favoured few only, rather than, correctly speaking, their items *doubled*, or directly falsified. The *real nett* amount of receipts, and the *real nett* amount of expenditure, is not given *accurately, under its true head*. But, we confess that the author may have had on the spot, opportunities of knowing this to be fact, which have escaped our informants.

Under the head of *direct* taxes, the French rulers comprise—the land tax,—the impost upon moveables, divided into the personal, mobiliary, and sumptuary tax,—the tax on doors and windows—and on the wages of industry, entitled *le droit des patentes*. Under the denomination of *indirect* taxes they include—the stamp duties and those on registration and on legal proceedings,—the customs,—the excise,—and all the numerous branches of casual revenue, which must exist in so extensive an empire. The *direct* taxes are estimated at the commencement of the year; and a specific sum is allotted from this fund, by the legislative bodies, at the suggestion of the executive. The nature of the indirect taxes precludes an anticipated valuation. The management of them is committed to various administrations, styled “the administrations of the customs, of the post-office, &c.” and accountable to the minister of finance. The direct taxes fall under his immediate supervision.

The “*contribution foncière*,” or land tax, which has superseded the former *taille* and *vingtièmes*, must be understood not only in its usual acceptation, but as a charge on income. The *maximum* at which it is fixed by law—is *one-fifth* of the nett income of the subject, upon a general estimate of the whole product of the French territory. Untenanted mansions are exempted from contribution, in consequence of the double character which this tax assumes.—The personal contribution

\* Ramel—“*Histoire des Finances de la République*.”



embraces every article which falls within the list of the assessed taxes in England, and which the epithet can imply. Horses, dogs, servants, vehicles, utensils, the rent of dwellings, stock of every description, &c. are all included in one or other of three branches,—the personal, mobiliary, and sumptuary taxes, which I have mentioned above. An impost on gateways, chimneys, &c. is added to that on doors and windows. The charges on these articles are all of the heaviest kind.

Under the old government a tax was paid for the privilege of exercising trades and professions, and upon the emoluments and transfers of public offices. This tax, which bore the names of *maîtrise*, *jurandes*, and *droit de marc d'or*, was abolished by the Convention, but revived by the Legislative Body, and is still continued under the denomination of *droit de patentes*. The municipal officers now prepare for the government, lists of those, who exercise within the sphere of their jurisdiction, any trade or profession, or are engaged in the lucrative pursuits of industry. The tax which the latter are called upon to pay is either fixed by a *tarif*, or levied at the rate of *one tenth of the rent of the houses, shops, &c. which they occupy*.

The data upon which the government proceeds, in assessing the taxes upon the departments, are obviously erroneous. What a department may have paid to the old government furnishes no proof of its ability at this moment, on account of the total obstruction of many channels of wealth, and of the revolutions in the possession and value of property. Under the old régime—the value of real property was estimated at *twenty and twenty-five years' purchase*;—at this time it is not more than *twelve or fifteen* in many departments. This difference is owing to a want of confidence in the stability of the government; to the high rates of interest; to the duties on registration and transfers; and to an apprehension of those violent expedients to which an arbitrary government may have recourse, in order to relieve its necessities.

This variable land-tax united to the imposts on every species of income, and every emolument of industry—and on stock of every description,—gives rise *annually* to a most minute and vexatious scrutiny into the fortunes and gains of individuals. This scrutiny places them altogether at the mercy of the multitude of revenue officers, whose tyrannical practices are overlooked from political views. These abuses greatly enhance the evils resulting from the original inequality in the assessment, and have wrong from the individuals and general councils, an uninterrupted succession of bitter remonstrances and complaints which the government has been compelled to notice.

I shall quote the language of the minister of finance in a report addressed to the Em-

peror on this subject in 1807. The tenor of all the public documents is the same. "The formation of the new registers," says the minister of finance, "has led to the discovery of the abuses of the former distribution. While some proprietors paid in 1806, the fourth, the third, and even a moiety and more of their incomes, others were taxed at the rate of the one-twentieth, one-fiftieth, and one-hundredth part only. These inequalities would have remained for ever unknown, if the preparation of the new lists had not enabled us to discover them. In effect, what a pernicious influence has not this bad distribution over the existence of families. The evil is less felt in the great cities, where individuals are generally more at their ease—but let a person go into the country and then say, whether it is a matter of indifference to the father of a family, enjoying for instance an income of one thousand francs, to be taxed at the rate of one-half or even of one-eighth, or in any such proportion of such an income," &c.

Speaking of the Post-office our author observes, that under the former government *twelve* clerks were known to be employed in opening and copying letters; but now, *thirty* are employed in that duty. We believe, that the system of *espionnage* has been increased in a much greater ratio; and at the post-office *bureau de secret*, in proportion.

The administration of the finances is committed to two ministers, the minister of the Treasury and the minister of the Finances; each of these makes a Report annually.

These Reports are prepared under the immediate inspection of the Emperor—and by those who are the more slaves of his will. They are subject to no legislative scrutiny whatever, and are exhibited to the deliberative assemblies as a proof of imperial condescension. Notwithstanding the boast with regard to the notoriety given them, they are presented only in part to the public, in the columns of the *Moniteur*. The full Reports are reserved for the functionaries of the two departments, with the exception of a few copies for the members of the Legislative Bodies.

The public, in fact, could derive no advantage from the free circulation of these documents, if they were suffered to go abroad. Each report occupies about 140 quarto pages, and is studiously couched in a language almost unintelligible even to those who are most familiar with the phraseology and details of fiscal calculation. The series of reports, denominated the general accounts, "*Les Comptes Généraux du Trésor Public et de*

"*l'Administration des Finances*," which I have now before me, abound with the grossest contradictions.

Their eagerness to exhibit the sagacity and vigilance of the emperor in the strongest light, has betrayed them into an occasional disclosure of the enormous evils which the budget of every consecutive year has reproduced and extinguished. The prosperity of the present and the future is always without alloy. It is from their lamentations over the past and from much personal inquiry and observation, during my residence in Paris, that I have derived a knowledge of the abuses.

The general state of France, as observed by our author, in 1807, is truly distressing.

Various other causes conspired to heighten the national calamity.—The extinction of all public spirit, and of the influence of public opinion,—the depopulation and decay of the great towns,—the decline of agriculture and manufactures,—the stagnation of internal trade,—the stern dominion of a military police,—incessantly checked the exultation, natural to the mind, on viewing the profusion of bounties, with which the hand of Providence has gifted this fine region. The pressure of the taxes was aggravated by the most oppressive rigours in the collection. The peasant or farmer who was delinquent in paying his taxes, had a file of soldiers, under the name of *garnisseurs*, quartered upon him, who consumed the fruits of his industry, as a compensation for the loss sustained by the state. The grape, in numberless instances, was permitted to rot on the vine, in consequence of the inability of the proprietor either to dispose of his wine when made, or to discharge the imposts levied upon every stage of the process of making it. I was credibly informed that families were frequently compelled to relinquish their separate establishments, and to associate in their domestic economy, in order to lighten, by dividing, the burden of the taxes.

The effects of the loss of external trade were every where visible:—in the commercial cities half deserted, and reduced to a state of inaction and gloom truly deplorable:—in the inland towns, in which the populace is eminently wretched, and where I saw not one indication of improvement, but on the contrary, numbers of edifices falling to ruins:—on the high roads, where the infrequency of vehicles and travellers denoted but too strongly the decrease of internal consumption, and the languor of internal trade; and among the inhabitants of the country,—particularly of the south,—whose poverty is extreme, in consequence of the exorbitant taxes, and of the want of an outlet for their surplus produce.

The number of mendicants in the inland towns was almost incredible. The condition of the peasantry, as to their food, clothing and habitations, bore no comparison with the state of the same class in England.

The fields were principally cultivated by women:—the long succession of wars having swept away that male population, which, under the auspices of a pacific government, would now have been the instrument of an unequalled production of the best fruits of the earth.\*

We can bear testimony to the general accuracy of this American's information, on the sentiments and intention of France towards his own country. A considerable part of it consists with our own knowledge.

Our author is, however, mistaken, in some minutiae of his statements. He says truly, that Fievée was sent to England to purchase all, or at least some, of our public newspapers: but he is unhappily not quite correct, when he states the "entire failure of his mission." It is affirmed that he succeeded completely in corrupting one Sunday paper, which afterwards boasted of its immense sale (raised by French money) and one of our *Chronicles* also, was said to have been accommodated, by him † Corruption is usually understood to require secrecy; and it was, we suppose, in order to ensure secrecy that Fievée confided the particulars of his mission to M. Peltier. We conclude that the American papers were subjected to the same temptation.

We recommend this pamphlet to public attention. It has done good in America.

\* Peuchet, in speaking of the influence of the revolution on the agriculture of France, enumerates, among the causes which have operated prejudicially, the diminution of the relative male population in several departments, owing partly to the havoc made by the armies—(*les ravages exercés par les armées*) "et la guerre, qui enlève continuellement des bras aux travaux et des chefs jeunes et actifs qui sont le soutien et l'espoir des familles." "C'est bien plus," he adds, "dans les fabriques, les comptoirs, les sciences, les arts qui exigent des études, que se font sentir les suites des levées militaires: suites morales qui troublent le bonheur des familles, le repos de la société, et les motifs de se former un état." (*Statistique de la France*, p. 279.)

† If any have the curiosity to wish to know this agent's mode of proceeding, and his offers, they may obtain information from Messrs. Cox and Baylis, printers of the PANORAMA.

*The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson.*

[Concluded from page 1102.]

THE Panorama in adopting the principle, that morals public and private are the only certain basis of national prosperity, has excited the spleen of more than one half-informed speculator in politics, who has taken momentary success for permanent establishment: and has adduced it as a confutation of our maxim. It may require a capacity for further prescience than falls to the lot of some men, or a better acquaintance with the records of history than has been obtained by others, to be able to combine the beginning and the termination of events with their real causes, and to deduce those inferences which facts, distant and distinct from each other, though correlative, will abundantly warrant. Long before the French revolutionary *mania* had reached that height of phrensy to which it at length attained, the expectations of very many among our countrymen were turned to the sufferings which they anticipated for Italy. They knew that prodigality was the order of the day in that Peninsula: they knew that where holiness was supposed to predominate, and where to have doubted the prevalence of genuine religion as the public establishment, would have exposed the hesitating to persecution, even there the writings of Voltaire and other Atheists, found patrons, and vices were practised, almost openly, at which nature shudders, though infidelity triumphs. Such were the sentiments of those who well knew Italy: and as we are now reporting on memoirs of a British Admiral, we shall say, that such was the conviction of many officers in the British service: we speak from recollection of opinions given by the late admiral Sir Peter Dennis, and his captain, the late Charles Ellys. If the immoralities and scandals of that country were in their time so notorious, as to induce those officers to speak confidently of approaching punishment, how obvious must they have become, ere Nelson and Troubridge had occasion to contemplate the sufferings, that followed in the train of those pollutions which degraded that beautiful but unhappy peninsula!

Again we raise our warning voice: again we insist on the necessity for Britons

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standing far aloof from the pestiferous doctrines of would be philosophers; and dreading, even to anxiety, the enervating vices which may debase that integrity of spirit, that manliness of character, that intrepidity of soul, of which our country, happily for itself, is now the seat; and of which we have an instance in the British Admiral and Nobleman whose memoirs are before us.

The character of Lord Nelson as a Politician, appears to us, to have been inferior to none of the statesmen his contemporaries. He saw and lamented the evils he could not cure: at the same time, he foretold their consequences. Had his opinion prevailed, the treachery practised at Naples would not have been the precursor of that practised at Ulm, and Mack would not a second time have contributed by obedience to French intrigue, to the desolation of a monarchy and the irretrievable disorganization of an empire.

A picture of the weaknesses and wickednesses of the Italians, as drawn by Lord Nelson and the officers under his command, would, at whole length, occupy too much of our pages; yet we cannot refrain from introducing detached parts of it, in order to produce a permanent effect on the minds of our readers, and to justify the terms in which we have stated that opinion, which facts but too sufficiently warrant.

The King of Naples had indeed placed himself at the head of his army\*; but his troops were led on by General Mack. It is also a fact well known to many of the English captains in Lord Nelson's squadron, that these troops by whom the King of Naples alone hoped to preserve his dominions, had, owing to a strange fatality, been raised by a French artillery officer, Lacombe St. Michel, who had acted his allotted part, as ambassador from the republic. Having received money from the King of Naples, HE SELECTED SUCH OF HIS SUBJECTS AS HE KNEW WERE FAVOURABLY INCLINED TOWARDS THE FRENCH; the event, therefore, corresponded with this deep laid treachery: when the king's army approached the enemy, the flight of the Neapolitans became general;

\* Lord Nelson writing of this monarch says, "it must be acknowledged that the King of Naples, throughout the whole of his conduct on this occasion, displayed a spirit which did honour to his character: in personal courage he was by no means wanting."

their cannon, tents, baggage, and even military chest, were all left behind them. Dejected and overcome by what had happened, the King of Naples retraced his steps, and Dec. 14, 1798, returned home. Vol. II. p. 133.

Such is a French victory! such are the preparatives of Gallic triumph!

Captain Troubridge writes to Lord Nelson,

"If the nobility were men of principle and of respectability, how easy would it be to get the Neapolitan soldiers and militia to declare for their king." p. 160....THE GREAT-EST VILLAINS AND REPUBLICANS ARE THE MARINE AND ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

The French in order to man their gun-boats and galleys, cajoled the Neapolitan sailors into the arsenal, with a promise that they should receive their pay. When they had got them in, the gate was shut, and the whole of them were driven into the gun boats without a carline! p. 162.....In short, my lord, these islands must return under the French yoke, as I see the king's ministers are not to be relied on for supplies.....O how I long to have a dash at the thieves...The work we have to do is nothing; but THE VILLAINY WE MUST COMBAT IS GREAT INDEED, AND WEARS US ALL OUT.

Lord Nelson in one of his letters expresses himself very strongly to this purpose, "pose, the nobles are INFAMOUS:" and he writes to Earl St. Vincent:

What precious moments the Courts of Naples and Vienna are losing!—this Court is so enraptured that the happy moment will be lost. p. 101.—

I am very unwell, and the miserable conduct of this Court is not likely to cool my irritable temper. IT IS A COUNTRY OF FIDDLERS AND POETS, WHORES AND SCOUNDRELS. p. 103.—

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson.

"Micheroux [the Neapolitan Commander in Chief] has been a cipher with us, and cannot have the smallest influence; we have suspected him, as Ball will inform you. I think he is off.....In short, my lord, the cardinal's secretary is making a fortune by giving protections to Jacobins, and the greatest discontent prevails at the conduct of the villainous lawyers who are trying the culprits at the granary; they all escape: the lawyers are bribed. 198.—We are surrounded with villains.... I was yesterday busily employed sitting to the bottom, a diabolical good understanding with our Neapolitan officers stationed at the advanced posts, and the enemy..... SUCH DAMNED COWARDS AND VILLAINS I NEVER SAW. p. 200.—

Lord Nelson to Earl St. Vincent:

The conduct of the king's officer sent to Orbitello and Longone has been so infamous, that Troubridge is almost mad, and I am in a fever.—Troubridge writes, "*Orbitello is sold, and I fear Longone will be the same.* I desired the general and all his cowardly gang, to get out of a British man of war."

Commodore Donald Campbell, in the Portuguese service, was obliged by the disgracefully equivocal conduct of the Neapolitan Viceroy, Pignatelli, to burn the Neapolitan fleet, under his charge: on which our authors remark:

Traitors strangely nestled among the higher ranks of the Neapolitans: the mob, as Lord Nelson observed in one of his letters, were certainly loyal, the nobility to a man were jacobins.—p. 141.

The Prince of Moliterni, who was appointed commander in chief, had addressed the loyal Lazzaroni, and had begged they would shoot him if he ever betrayed their confidence; yet was at the very time intriguing with the French, to give up the castles to them on their approach to Naples: he afterwards accompanied the French general to the same Lazzaroni, and desired, as their king had abandoned and robbed them, that they would now THANK THE GREAT NATION, FOR GIVING THEM LIBERTY, and liberating them from slavery.—The Princes Della Torella and Rocca Romana, whose property was very great, also accepted of commissions in the national guard.—p. 145.

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson:

I hope to acquire a little patience; but the Neapolitan government is so deranged that it is impossible for things to go on as we could wish. Of a bad bargain we must make the best. *The poor devils of workmen have had no provisions to-day: I offered my own cash, but I could not procure bread: so we must stand a fast to night.*—I lent an officer to-day sixty ducats, which I could not afford to give him, to buy him a dinner.—p. 201.... The powder is so bad, that the shells hardly breach; many fall short though not above 300 toises: I really suspect some treachery. If your Lordship could spare us 40 casks of our powder it would be very useful for the mortars. If you comply, IT WILL BE NECESSARY THAT SOME PERSON BELONGING TO US SHOULD ACCOMPANY IT, OR THEY WILL STEAL ONE HALF, AND CHANGE THE OTHER.—p. 202.... I shall remain here to day to stop all the villainies going on.—Every man you see, gentle and simple, are such notorious villains, that it is misery to be with them. I am endeavouring to get a return of the provisions, powder, guns, &c. but as it is the interest of the thieves here to prevent it,

they are trying to do it, and I am trying against them.....

I think they are cheating us about the wine, but that is nothing new here ; for between ourselves, *for a carline I could buy all the generals in the place, from Pignatelli downwards.* God send I may never see this degenerated place again : every man here is our bitter enemy.—p. 124.

Lord Nelson to Earl St. Vincent :

As to politics they are my abomination. The ministers of kings and princes are as great scoundrels as ever lived.—p. 172.....

The danger for the personal safety of their Sicilian Majesties was daily increasing, and new treasons were found out, even to the minister of war.—p. 134.

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson.

Some of the villains are very rich. The distress for bread in Ischia is so great, that it would move even a Frenchman to pity. Cannot a subscription be opened ? I beg to put my name down for twenty ducats : I cannot afford more, or I would give it. I feed all I can from a large private stock I had, but that will not last long. Palermo is full of grain, as is the neighbourhood : the French I fear, have more interest there than the king. His Majesty will, I hope, the moment he regains Naples, *make some great examples of his VILLAINOUS NOBLES.*—p. 169.

Lord Nelson. " I have asked this court (in Sicily) to lend £10,000 (to Malta) to supply their wants ; but I cannot succeed, as general Acton says they have it not to give. Troubridge has been obliged to give all his flour to keep the inhabitants of the islands from starving."—p. 157.

Capt. Troubridge to Lord Nelson.

Naples, August 15, 1799. We have nothing now but fireworks and nonsense. To day some officers applied for a passage to Palermo, to see the procession of St. Rosalio. I recommended them to exercise their troops and not behave like children. What can the king expect from such things ? ..... *Every thing gives way to their pleasures.....* The truth is, it is the interest of many here to keep the king away ; they constantly send villainous reports to deter him from coming : I know this game has been practised some time. In short, my lord, they all dread reform, I mean the people in office ; the villainies are so deep rooted, that if some method is not taken to dig them out, this government cannot hold together. His Majesty is surrounded by THIEVES, and none has honour or honesty enough to tell him the real and true state of things. Out of twenty millions of ducats collected as the revenue, only thirteen millions reach the treasury, and the king

pays five ducats where he should pay one.—p. 212.

We could add many more descriptions of a like kind ; but these are sufficient to prove our assertions.

What a dreary spectacle do these extracts present ! of what avail is a king at the head of his army however valiant, when a Mack has the chief command, when the minister at war is among the traitors, and when all the generals can be bought for a carline ?—of what avail is the sense of honor in allies when the principals are thieves, prostitutes, liars, adepts at " the true Neapolitan shuffle ! " —and callous to every sentiment of humanity and compassion ! Those who can hear the complaints of the starving, yet amidst their own abundance afford no supply, those who are too greatly enervated to do their duty to their country, those who have abandoned every vigorous sentiment and every manly virtue, may be fiddlers and slaves if they will, but patriots and freemen they cannot be.

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus,

says the adage. Private and personal vices, are the parents of official and public profligacy. The breach of morals, is like that of a dyke ; small at first, but the rushing waters enlarge it, the stream acquires strength, overbears all before it, and spreads ruin and devastation all around. Whenever doubts are started, whether morals are the true support of national energies, we recommend an appeal to the history of Italy, and to the opinions of Lord Nelson, with those of the officers of his squadron. Men themselves, they knew how to make allowance for the frailty of mankind ; but Britons, officers, and patriots, they beheld, with disgust, those atrocities which led to the subjugation of that unhappy country. They could not preserve Italy ; she was sunk in guilt. The carrion carcase which becomes the prey of vultures, and kites, of wolves and wild dogs, is no subject of pity :—it has no feeling :—it has no sense of dishonour :—*there is no SPIRIT in it.*

But Italy is not the only country, which must plead guilty to the accusation of treason and corruption. Captain Wood writes to Lord Nelson, that " many of the Turks at Constantinople had been



dipping in French gold, and a wonderful deal of villainy had been discovered."—Can we otherwise than expect that sufferings of the same kind, as those which have desolated Italy should fall on crimes of the same nature, in Turkey?

Lord Nelson's conduct, as a politician, at Copenhagen after, or rather during, the battle off that city, is too well known to need relation or illustration from us. A happy thought, happily executed, at a happy moment, and conducted to its completion, by the personal exertion of the British Admiral, distinguished that event. Never was a more sudden or a more acceptable conversion of war and bloodshed into pacification. Never was a more profound exertion of political sagacity, and official presence of mind.

Lord Nelson is distinguished, also, in a political point of view, by his conduct at home: by his proposals for the good of the service, and the advantage of his brother officers and sailors. He always spoke his mind freely; his sentiments were the result of his experience; and he advised for his country's welfare, which ever lay near his heart. But on this subject we cannot enlarge.

The character of Lord Nelson as a man, may be deduced not unfairly from what we have stated on his conduct as an officer, from his unabating patriotism, and his prescience in politics: yet fidelity to truth requires, that we should examine his personal character more closely than we have yet done. We therefore select two particulars: the first, his constantly attributing to the good pleasure of the Sovereign disposer of all events, whatever successes crowned his exertions: this does him honor as a man. The other does honor to his friends, who never manifested attachment to him more strongly, than when remonstrating with their superior officer and commander, on his subjugation to those imperfections in his character, which were more dreadful by their seductions, than all the power of the enemy, ten times augmented, could have been by its violence.

Lord Nelson writes to his Lady, September 28, 1798.

Miserable accounts of le Guillaume Tell. I trust God Almighty will yet put her into the hands of our king. HIS ALL POWERFUL HAND HAS COME WITH US TO THE BATTLE, protected us, and still continues destroying

the unbelievers. ALL GLORY BE TO GOD.

He writes to Earl St. Vincent. "I thank God on your account that your expectations have not been disappointed in me—If the French get thirteen more ships into the Mediterranean, you will take care of me; and *I will fight them the moment I can get at them, and I trust to the blessing of God, WHOM I PRAISE AND ADORE FOR ALL HIS MERCIES.*

His public ascription, of his victory at Aboukir, to "Almighty God, who had been pleased to grant a signal triumph to his Majesty's arms," will never be obliterated from the memory of his countrymen; and this, with other public expressions of the same sentiment, being already universally known, we shall not here repeat them. But justice to his brother officers requires that they also should partake his praises on this subject.

Lord St. Vincent writes, "my dear admiral, God be praised, &c." Capt Collingwood writes—"my heart overflows with thankfulness to the Divine Providence, for his protection of you through the great dangers which are ever attendant on services of such eminence," &c.

These are laudable instances of piety: these brave men were not the less brave because they saw the hand of God in victory, and acknowledged Divine Providence in their personal safety.

For the rest we shall adopt the language of these volumes; where the writers turn away from particulars we shall not endeavour to state them: the pain with which the defects of a Nelson are considered by a mind capable of estimating his worth, are equal to the pleasure which such an one would have enjoyed in pointing to his venerated hero, as a model nothing short of perfection.

There had been an extraordinary gloom and depression of mind for some time visible in his Lordship, which too much corresponded with the present [of his coffin] he had received. Notwithstanding all his honours and all his glory, Nelson was becoming dissatisfied with himself, and the irritability and misery which this gradually occasioned, appears in many of his subsequent letters.—"I am not insensible," says he, "to the honours and riches my king and country have heaped upon me—yet am I ready to quit this world of trouble, and envy none but those of the estate six feet by two."—171.

This coffin Lord Nelson placed upright with the lid on, against the after division or

bulk-head of his cabin, behind his chair where he sat at dinner, and he viewed it with the undaunted mind of a great warrior. On his Lordship's leaving the Vanguard, it was carried with him into the Foudroyant where it remained, many days, on the gratings of the quarter-deck. While his officers were one day looking at this extraordinary present, his Lordship came out of the cabin: "*You may look at it, gentlemen, said he, but depend on it none of you shall have it.*"—P. 171.

Emma Lady Hamilton, one of the most extraordinary women of the age, amidst all her faults, was noted for her general attention and hospitality—by the Neapolitans she was in general adored. In the voluptuous court of the Sicilian monarch her fascinating person commanded a very powerful influence: but in a situation of so much delicacy and danger, she never forgot the character that was expected from the wife of the English ambassador, nor was deficient in any of those courtesies and friendly attentions which mark a liberal and humane disposition. From the arrival of the British squadron at Naples, she had exerted herself to support that good cause for which Admiral Nelson had been detached; and having in this respect rendered some service, the natural vanity of her mind led her to imagine, and to endeavour to make the noble Admiral and others believe, that from her alone proceeded the means of performing those great events, which threw such a splendour on the favourite object of her idolatry. Her leading passion was the love of celebrity: and it was this passion, added to the above delusion, which gradually brought on that fatal and highly wrought attachment which she formed for the hero of Aboukir; for it was the hero and not the individual, which had captivated her glowing imagination. Its ardour, as it increased, overpowered the natural kindness of her disposition, and eventually involved her in an endless succession of private altercation and public disappointment.

The state of Lord Nelson's health at this time certainly required rest, but the rest which he most wanted could not be found at Palermo; every thing there conspired to poison his mind, and so to prevent its repose. In a letter which he received from Admiral Goodall in England, towards the close of 1799, was the following passage. "They say here, my good lord, that you are Rinaldo in the arms of Armida, and that it requires the firmness of an Ubaldo and his brother knight to draw you from the enchantress." Nor was the warm and open heart of Troubridge inattentive to the situation of his friend.

"Pardon me, my lord, it is my sincere esteem for you that makes me mention it. I know you can have no pleasure in sitting up

all night at cards; why then sacrifice your health, comfort, purse, ease, every thing to the customs of a country, where your stay cannot be long? I would not, my lord, reside in this country, for all Sicily. I trust the war will soon be over, and deliver us from a nest of every thing that is infamous, and that we may enjoy the smiles of our country women. Your Lordship is a stranger to half that happens, or the talk it occasions: if you knew what your friends feel for you, I am sure you would cut all the nocturnal parties: the gambling of the people at Palermo is publicly talked of every where. I beseech your Lordship leave off. I wish my pen could tell you my feelings, I am sure you would oblige me. I trust your Lordship will pardon me: it is the sincere esteem I have for you that makes me risk your displeasure. I really feel for the country. How can things go on? I see that the poor inhabitants of Malta are to be sacrificed: if the supplies are stopped, I cannot leave my soldiers to be starved, though I shall have the painful task of abandoning the inhabitants to their fate. I beseech your Lordship press for a *yes* or *no*. The cries of hunger are now too great to admit of the common evasive answers usually given by the Sicilian government. Do not suffer them to throw the odium on us. If they say we shall not or cannot be supplied, I see nothing for it, but to retreat as fast as possible. The villainous set at Naples will undo very soon all that we have done." P. 240.

We cannot print this truly noble and generous effusion in letters of gold, but we can contrast a part of it with one from a French commanding officer, whose sympathy with a suffering people, is very different from that expressed in such glowing terms by the British commander.

The French general returned the following concise answer to a flag of truce sent in by Sir James Saumarez.

"You have without doubt forgot that they are Frenchmen who are at Malta: LE SORT DE SES HABITANS NE DOIT PAS VOUS REGARDER; quant à votre sommation les François n'entendent pas ce style.—Le Général Commandant en Chef les Isles de Malte et du Goze, (Signé) VAUBOIS."

At this time the French gave out that they had no provisions at Malta but parsnips: and the Maltese in their insurrection against them, beheaded all the bodies of the French which they could find, on the spot, and carried their heads about the island with parsnips in their teeth.

The remark of our authors on the meeting of Lord Nelson with his lady, (whom

he professed to adore) after a long separation, is as follows,

His lordship arrived in London, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, Nov. 9, 1800; and with them, went immediately to his venerable father and Lady Nelson. Their joy was, however, mingled with sorrow; and on first meeting after so long an absence, the presence of Sir W. and Lady Hamilton added to a disquietude, which if they had innocently been the cause of, they should have carefully endeavoured not to aggravate. P. 255.

The gloom which had long impended over the private happiness and even public services of Lord Nelson, was not dispelled by his return to his native country. His mind was affected by an extraordinary power, which almost merited the term of enchantment and had resisted the entreaties and remonstrances of his numerous friends; many of whom lost his confidence, by a vain endeavour to restore the natural bias of his affectionate but too susceptible heart.

In taking his final leave of Lady Nelson, Jan. 13, 1801, he acted, however wrong, with that greatness and liberality of mind which nothing could subdue. "I call God to witness," exclaimed he, "there is nothing in you or your conduct I could wish otherwise."—This formed a most striking epocha in his eventful life, and as such deserves to be noticed. It gradually operated a fatal change, not only in the natural cheerfulness of his disposition, but in the general delicacy and exquisite tenderness of his character. To use the expression of Cicero, as applied by his biographer, Middleton, though in a somewhat different sense, "it was the commencement of a new life to him, which was to be governed by new maxims and a new kind of policy, yet so far as not to forfeit his old character: *Alterius vitæ quoddam initium videmus.*" The remaining portion of his biography is, therefore, exclusively devoted to his more splendid public characters, to those astonishing and most important services, which he rendered to his country when she most required them: each of which claimed a distinct praise as surpassing what had preceded it by some new proof of professional enterprise and ability. P. 256.

Is it possible to refrain from expressions of indignation against the harpies of Palermo and Sicily, of Naples and Italy, by which the happiness of this great officer was completely dissipated; and he became lost to himself, to his connections, to his friends, and almost to his country!—How much happier when "the terror of the Americans, this great Captain Nelson, whom all dread, was found playing with

Mrs. Nisbet's child of three years old under the table"—on a visit at Nevis.

The filial affection of Nelson, who always paid the utmost attention to his father, was unabated and exemplary. Writing to Dr. Allot, Dean of Raphoe, May 14, 1804, he says, "most probably I shall never see dear, dear Burnham again; but I have a satisfaction in thinking that my bones will probably be laid with my father's in the village that gave me birth. Pardon this digression—but the thought of former days brings all my mother into my heart, which shews itself in my eyes." He was equally attentive to his brothers, and sisters.

The glory of the British navy has risen by degrees to its present splendour: and with honest pride we boast that the present age yields to none, in skill, in courage, in promptitude, in zeal, in vigorous service: the history of Nelson proves that it yields to none, in instances of dignified solicitude for the welfare and honour of our country, in the talents necessary to produce great events, in the foresight which correctly anticipates results, whose causes are concealed from the superficial, and in that firmness of mind which maintains its self-possession and tranquillity amidst the tossings of the tempest, and the still more hazardous fluctuations of the ocean of politics. To such talents, monuments—not of marble, or of brass alone, should be raised: let the press convey the image of the man, of his mind, his understanding, his sentiments to the latest generations. And if those generations desire acquaintance with the features of the hero whom they venerate, let the graphic art display them with precision and fidelity. Both these means of immortality are associated in these volumes. The portrait of Nelson is satisfactory: the plans of his battles are very illustrative and interesting. The portraits of places, ships, &c. are pleasing. As to the historical plates, they are imperiously demanded by fashion, and fashion is a goddess to whose sway men of letters must bow, as well as the world at large. The execution of the work is highly creditable to the diligence of the writers; and it should seem as if all who ever enjoyed the correspondence or confidence of the hero of the Nile, had taken a pleasure in contributing whatever materials they possessed, towards the erection of this monument to the memory of Nelson.

*Capt. Williamson's East-India Vade-Mecum.*

[Concluded from page 1091.]

FROM several hints which occur in Capt. Williamson's volumes, we gather that it is now some years since he left India. He speaks of the extent of Calcutta, as it was in his time,—not as it is at present; and he describes the theatre in that town as still standing; whereas it has been taken down to make room for additional habitations. If then he can with propriety use the following language, how much stronger expressions would be justified by the actual state of things!

A person who might have quitted India about thirty years ago, when the generality of articles of almost every description in use among Europeans, were sent from England; and when only one or two European tailors were to be seen in all Bengal; when, also, a newspaper was scarcely in existence, would now, on landing in that country, be astonished at the improvements made in various branches of manufacture: he would contemplate the advances made in the mechanical arts as the certain fore-runner of independence; and he would view the columns of the several newspapers published at Calcutta, in all fourteen, (besides magazines, &c.,) whose columns teem with advertisements on a large scale: these he would view as the paramount results of great enterprise, founded upon extensive capitals, and backed by an almost unlimited credit.

The newspapers are generally published once or twice weekly, at about a rupee each; most days of the week bring forth two papers, in which the price of advertising is generally eight annas, (*i. e.* half a rupee, or 15*d.*) for each line: as the type is rather large, the expence of advertisements must, in some great houses, prove a conspicuous item among the disbursements.

In this particular, the Hindostanee, or rather the Persian, newspapers are miserably deficient; as, indeed, they are in whatever should be the contents of a publication devoted to the important purposes of mercantile, or of political, intelligence. These *bulletins*, for I can call them nothing better, are penned by persons about the several native courts, according to the whim of a sycophant, or to the mere tattle in the suburbs of a city; nay, they are often manufactured *hundreds of miles from the places whence they are supposed to emanate*, and contain accounts of battles and sieges, capitulations and defeats, halts and marches, *known to the fabricators only*;

who, in whatever relates to invention, contradiction, and re-contradiction, absolutely surpass those industrious wights that supply our British newsmongers with paragraphs of the highest importance, accidents, murders, &c. &c. at the cheap rate of ten shillings per dozen!

This is a heavy accusation against the historians of the day: if contemporaries are thus deceived, on what may posterity depend, when desiring authentic information respecting past events?

The following is the manner in which our countrymen spend the day in India.

Morning visits are not, generally speaking, so uncommon as they were: formerly, few went to pay visits of ceremony during the forenoon; for, the dinner-hour being early, there was little time for such unsocial compliments; whereas, now, that it is generally delayed until about sun-set, that is to say, to perhaps five, or six, or even to seven o'clock, the forenoon is more applicable to the reception of visitors; who, if on any terms of intimacy, do not hesitate to join the family at a little *avant-diner* commonly called a *tiffin*, and known among us by the name of *lunch*. This kind of refreshment (for it is not considered a repast) usually takes place between one and two o'clock, and consists of grilled fowls, mutton chops, cold meats, and sometimes of *curry* and rice. Being conducted without ceremony, and in a very desultory style, the dropping in of friends never occasions the slightest discontinuance, any more than the accidental arrival among an English party here, of an intimate, while partaking of a slice of cake and a glass of wine. The various formalities are, however, now transferred from P. M. to A. M. and it is usual so see the town of Calcutta thronged with *palanquins* during the whole of what is called the forenoon; but which commonly is made to extend to three o'clock; about which time, especially during nine months in the year, most persons are at home, divested of their usual dresses, and reclining, in some cool apartment, on a bed, or a couch, for the purpose of repose, and to prepare for that change of linen, and for those ablutions, not forgetting the bath, which are both comfortable, and essential, in so very sultry a climate.

Gentlemen who purpose visiting the ladies, commonly repair to their houses between eight and nine o'clock in the evening; ordinarily under the expectation of being invited to stay and sup: an invitation that is rarely declined.

Among ladies who are intimately acquainted, morning visits are common, but all who wish to preserve etiquette, or merely return the compliment by way of keeping up a distant acquaintance, confine them to the even-



ing; when, attended by one or more gentlemen, they proceed, in their *palanquins*, on a tour devoted entirely to this cold exchange of what is called civility.

The company rarely sit long at table after dinner, unless among those convivial souls who deem the presence of a petticoat a perfect nuisance. Such were formerly very numerous, but of late, the society of the sex has been more duly appreciated, and we see the gentlemen quitting the bottle to retire to the *chabootah*, (or terrace,) there to enjoy the cool air of the evening, and to take a cup of tea, or to smoke their *hookahs*; after which, those who have business to attend, proceed to their offices, &c. while the larger portion separate to partake of a family supper with some of their female acquaintances. Very little ceremony is used on such occasions; the gentlemen leaving their hats in their *palanquins*, and ordering their servants to proceed, as a matter of course, to the houses whither their *palanquins* are to be conveyed. In many instances, these evening visits are paid in a very airy manner: coats being often dispensed with; the gentlemen wearing only an upper and an under waistcoat, both of white linen, and the former having sleeves. Such would appear an extraordinary freedom, were it not established by custom; though, it generally happens, that gentlemen newly arrived from Europe, especially the officers of his Majesty's regiments, wear their coats, and prefer undergoing a kind of warm bath of the most distressing description, both to themselves, and to their neighbours; but, in the course of time, they fall in with the local usages, and, though they may enter the room in that cumbrous habit, rarely fail to divest themselves of it, so soon as the first ceremonies are over, in favor of an upper waistcoat, which a servant has in readiness.

Supper, though enumerated among the ordinary meals of a family residing at the Presidency, seems rather to be the means of concentrating the party, than partaken of with that keenness we often witness in our colder climate. Few do more than take a glass or two of wine, generally claret, with, perhaps, a crust, and a morsel of cheese: the appetite at this hour, say ten, being by no means keen. After supper, the *hookah* is again produced, and, after sitting awhile in conversation, the lady of the house retires: few remain long after that has taken place. On the whole, it may be said, that at least four in five are in bed before twelve; or, perhaps, before eleven o'clock.

This orderly routine does not include the card-players;—but, as to some other irregularities that in Europe consume the night, “it would be difficult to find any city, wherein celibacy among the males is

so prevalent, as at Calcutta, that can boast of so few excesses of any description.”

Gambling was formerly one of the most prominent vices to be seen in Calcutta; but of late years it has considerably diminished. Those who recollect the institution of Selby's club, and who now contemplate the very small portion of time dissipated, even by the younger classes, at cards, &c., by way of ‘profit and loss,’ cannot but approve the salutary reform introduced by Marquis Cornwallis, who, whatever may have been his foibles, his prejudices, and his errors, in other matters, certainly was entitled to the approbation of the company, as well as to the gratitude of their servants, for having checked so effectually a certain licentious spirit, which had, till his arrival, been totally uncontrolled, indeed, unnoticed in any shape, by his predecessors.

Common sense points out the impropriety, of allowing a gambler to occupy any office in which either great trust, or particular application and vigilance, might be requisite; therefore, as the generality of the posts held under the company are of either one or other of those descriptions, or may perhaps blend both, it stands to reason that a man whose brains are ever casting the dice, and whose carriage rolls upon the four aces, never can with safety be trusted.

Those who are partial to cards, as an amusement, may find abundance of parties during the evenings, where, for the most part, *tradrille* and *whist* (the favorite games) are played at such low stakes as not to be productive of regret, or inconvenience.

During a great portion of the year, breakfast may be considered rather a substantial meal. The generality of European gentlemen rise about day-break, and either proceed to the parade, to their field diversions, or to ride on horseback, or on elephants; thus enjoying the cool air of the morning. From the middle of March to the middle of October, the sun is very powerful, even when the atmosphere is overcast with clouds of great density. This induces all who ride for health, or for pleasure, to avoid violent exercise; they proceeding, generally in small parties, each gentleman being attended by his *syce*, who carries a whisk made of horse-hair, fastened to a short lacquered stick, for the purpose of driving away the flies, which are generally very troublesome both to the horses and to their riders. It is not uncommon to see the backs of the latter covered with these noxious parasites, which, by their buzzing, and their attempts to alight on the face, produce extreme irritation. During some part of the year, when scarce a leaf is in motion, and the clouds hang very low, exercise, even so early in the morning, is often found more injurious than



refreshing: at such seasons, nothing but the abundant perspiration which then relaxes the whole frame, and absolutely oozes through the light cloathing in common use, could prevent the occurrence of diseases highly inflammatory. Many feel so uneasy, in consequence of this unpleasant exudation, as to be induced to change their linen three or four times within the day; but, however refreshing such a change may prove, it is by no means to be commended; experience proving that considerable prostration of strength is the inseparable consequence of so ill-judged an indulgence. The best plan is, to have night apparel, and to ride out in the linen worn during the preceding evening; changing for a clean suit on returning, so as to sit down to breakfast in comfort.

Capt. W. gives several cautions on the articles of diet: he objects, especially, to the eating of eggs, by those who are subject to bilious disorders.

We recollect no traveller that has described the annual inundation which overflows India, more particularly than the present writer; a part of his description we shall set before our readers.

The inundation which overflows Bengal, especially in the districts of Nattore, Dacca, Jessore, the southern parts of Rungpore, and a part of Mahomed-Shi, is, perhaps, one of the most curious of nature's phenomena! The wisdom of our Creator is most conspicuously shewn in the appropriation of sustenance, both for the human and for the brute species, suited to meet this annual visitation of the waters. However copious the rains may be in the southern provinces, though they might become boggy, and be partially inundated where the lands were low, yet, without the influx of these immense streams, which, owing to the declivity of the surface, pour down from the upper country, Bengal would, at such seasons, be but a miry plain, or a shallow morass. The great inundation does not, generally, take place till a month after the period when the rains have, according to the phrase in use, 'set in.' The thirsty soils of Oude, Corch, Allahabad, Benares, Gazypore, Patna, Rungpore, Boglepore, Purneah, and all beyond the 25th degree of latitude, require much moisture to saturate them, as do also those parched plains into which they ultimately pour their streams, before any part of the soil can be covered. Indeed, such is the state of the southern provinces after the cold season, that that rich friable soil in which they abound is seen cake-dried and cracked by fissures of many inches in breadth, as though some great convulsion of nature had been exerted to rend the surface into innumerable divisions.

Under the circumstances of a flood, which lasts for many months, fluctuating from the middle or end of July to the beginning of October, (though the water does not drain off before the middle of December in low situations,) the inhabitants might be supposed to suffer under all the miseries of a general ruin and subsequent scarcity. The reverse is, however, the fact; for, provided the rains do not fall in such torrents as to wash away their habitations, and to occasion so rapid a rise in the fluid plain as to overwhelm the growing rice, the more ample the *bursauty* (i. e. the rains,) the more plentiful the crop, and generally the less sickly does the season prove. The latter point will appear self-established, when we consider that amplitude of inundation serves not only to divide the sceptic matter contained in the water, but likewise to accelerate its action, and cause its proceeding with added impetus to discharge itself into the bay. At this season, rivers are only known by the currents, and consequent swells, which appear amidst this temporary ocean! The navigation, for several months, assumes a new appearance. Vessels of great burthen, perhaps of two thousand maunds, (each 80lb.) equal to nearly one hundred tons, are seen traversing the country in all directions, principally with the wind, which is then within a few points on either side of south. Noted cities, exalted mosques, and populous *gunjes*, or grain-markets, on the river's bank, are not objects of attention. The boatman having set his enormous square sail, proceeds by guess, or, perhaps, guided by experience, through the fields of rice, which every where raise their tasseled heads, seeming to invite the reaper to collect the precious grain. As to depth of water, there is generally from ten to thirty feet, in proportion as the country may be more or less elevated.

It is curious to sail among these insulated towns, which, at this season, appear almost level with the surrounding element, and hemmed in by their numerous *dingies*, or boats, which, exclusive of the necessity for preparing against an over-abundant inundation, are requisite for the purposes of cutting the *paddy*: rice being so called while in the husk.

So soon as what is considered the final secession of the inundation is about to commence, the whole of the boats are in motion, and the *paddy* is cut with astonishing celerity. It is fortunate, that, owing to the country on the borders of the sea being higher than the inundated country, the waters cannot draw off faster than they can find vent, by means of the rivers which discharge into the bay of Bengal, else the growing rice would be subjected to various fluctuations unsuited to its nature, and occasioning the straw to bend; whereby its growth would be injured,

even if it should recover from its reclined state so as again to assume a vigorous appearance on the surface.

The waters of the inundation, it will be seen, are a mixture of all the streams flowing from every part of the extensive valley formed by the ranges of mountains stretching from Chittagong to Loll Dong, or Hurdwar, on the east and north-east, and from Midnapore to Lahore on the west and north-west, a course of not less than *fifteen hundred miles*, and generally from two to four miles in breadth.

The rice extends its stalk (which *draws out*, like a pocket telescope) as the water increases, so that in twenty-four hours, it will have lengthened itself *six feet*, in order to keep its head on the surface of the water. "I have *seen* it," says our author, "do much more."

It has often been asked, as a matter of surprise, how it happens that Bengal has never been visited by the plague? The question has been founded on the supposed affinity between that country and Egypt, in regard to the annual inundations; and to the narrowness, as well as the filth, of the streets in the great cities; which would, if the conjecture were correct, induce pestilence, as the same causes are said to do in Turkey.

The case is widely different. In Egypt, although the lands are inundated, rain is scarcely ever known to fall; *the floods coming from the southerly mountains*. Hence, the inhabitants are under all the disadvantages attendant upon a hot atmosphere, during eight months in the year, and are, for the remaining four, exposed to the insalubrity arising from the inundation, especially when it is draining off.

To what geological events such inundations may give rise, appears strongly from a circumstance mentioned respecting the great *bund*, or dyke, at Juanpore, with its accession of land. It reminds us of the ancient tradition that Egypt was gained from a state of morass, by means of a new channel for its waters, and by shutting up the old channel: others of Capt. W.'s remarks on the *Soonderbunds*, (the Delta of the Ganges) are perfectly applicable to the origin of the Egyptian Delta; although the causes which influenced the depositions of the Nile, may long since have ceased to exist.

The great *bund*, or dyke, at Juanpore; was built about fifteen hundred years ago, and having been made of a very obdurate kind of *kunkur*, found in those parts, blended with excellent lime, probably burnt from the same stones, appears now a complete mass of

rock, capable of resisting the ravages of all time to come. This *bund*, which bears all the venerable marks of antiquity, was originally thrown up to limit the Goomty; a fine river that rises in the Peelabeet country, and, washing Lucknow, the capital of Oude, passes through the city of Juanpore under a very lofty bridge, built on strong piers, terminating in gothic arches. The want of due breadth in the arches occasions the waters to rise during the rainy season to an immense height, creating a fall of which that at London Bridge, at its worst, is indeed but a poor epitome! The distance between the top of the bridge and the water below it, in the dry season, is something less than sixty feet; yet it is on record, and in the memory of many inhabitants of Juanpore, that the river has been so full as to run over the bridge, which is flat from one end to the other, lying level between two high banks, distant about three hundred and twenty yards.

Formerly, when the waters were high, they used, according to the tradition alluded to, to over-run the country on the left bank; forming an immense inundation throughout the country lying east of Juanpore, and extending down towards the fertile plains of Gazypore. The hollow, or low land, by which they penetrated, was about two miles in width; therefore the *bund* was built to a suitable extent: it is now about two miles and a half long; in most parts, about thirty feet broad at the top, and double that width at the base. Its height varies from ten to twenty feet. The record states it to have proved effectual in resisting the inundation, which, however, on account of the *bund* being at right angles with the river, so as to occupy a favorable position, and cut off the torrent, continued to flow annually as far as its base. In time, the sediment deposited by the water thus rendered stagnant, filled up the hollow, raising its surface as high as the other parts of the river's boundary, and creating a soil peculiarly valuable, now chiefly occupied by indigo planters. The insalubrity occasioned by the many swamps left by the inundation, was at the same time averted, and the dread entertained that the Goomty would, in time, force a new channel for the entire body of its stream, removed. Large tracts, before of little value, acquired a deep staple of soil, which, at this date, yields sugar, indigo, wheat, barley, &c., in abundance and perfection.

The rivers usually begin to rise, a few inches only, in May; in June they approach the summits of their banks; the great swell takes place in August. When the rains abate too suddenly in September, great mortality ensues.

Those of our readers who have any in-

tention of visiting India, will do well to peruse these volumes with attention. They will perceive, by them, that the Asiatics are not a whit behind the most ingenious Europeans in the arts of deception. Let them learn never to trust to Asiatic descriptions of articles they mean to purchase, whether it be a horse warranted sound and free from blemish, and of "a high caste;" or a habitation replete with every convenience, most delightfully situated, and of the most captivating appearance.

It was our design to have introduced some of those subjects of commercial speculation, on which this writer suggests a variety of hints: but we can only mention a few of them. "Tale may readily be vitrified with borax, or gypseous earths, when it forms a rich pellucid yellow glass of equal brightness and durability." Teak wood possesses some principle distinct from hardness, by which it resists the white ant, and the river worm: nails driven into teak wood are never so corroded as to decay the surrounding wood and to stand isolated. Coir rope, in salt water, floats; so that while a hempen cable makes a curve *downwards*, between the vessel and her anchor, a *coir* cable makes a curve *upwards*: and a *coir* rope thrown from a ship to a boat may be caught by the latter, at a considerable distance from the vessel, because it does not sink. Capt. W. thinks such a cable might be of use on board our men of war. Unhappily, this material though seemingly even refreshed by salt water, speedily rots in fresh water. India abounds in wax, the production of wild bees: it might be imported into Europe in sufficient quantities, and at a rate so reasonable as to "give a national benefit equal to £3,750,000! and a revenue of £650,000 arising from the duty, at £40 per ton, on the raw material." The Captain also, thinks that the wild vines of Bengal, &c. would, with a trifle of attention, yield if not wine, yet brandy and vinegar, of good quality, to a great amount. From these specimens, our readers will perceive that this gentleman has included in his observation, many things entirely distinct from those with which he was by duty familiar as an officer; and should his suggestions prove useful, his country as well as individuals will have cause highly to esteem his ingenuity.

We add for the consideration of such captains whose ships may be pestered with that troublesome and destructive visitor, the weevil: "one or two live cray-fish placed on a heap of rice, by their effluvia quickly expel the predatory tribe."—The cause of this our author recommends to the consideration of naturalists.

There are several incidental notices in these volumes which might be referred to biblical questions: such as the fruit of the trees being always presented to the deity, *i. e.* his priest, during their first three years;—but our author says scarcely any thing on the subject of religion, except as it affects the conduct of the natives toward Europeans; who, of whatever rank, are universally considered by the natives in their service, as infinitely below them. Indeed, his account of Protestant zeal is little to its credit; while he applauds, as it deserves, the exertion of a Catholic, who built a chapel, at his own expense. We have reason to believe, that on this subject, Capt. W. is misled by his acquaintance with former times; and that the condition of Christianity, throughout the British dominions, in India, is more hopeful than appears from his publication.

How far the efforts made by the missionaries may have contributed to this, we are not prepared to say: but, our information leads us to credit the fact, and we deem it too honourable to our countrymen to be passed unnoticed. As to any extensive advantages speedily to be derived from the labours of the missionaries, Capt. W. does not expect them. He recommends the establishment of schools of various descriptions for the benefit of the natives, and indulges himself in foreseeing the most favourable results from the communication of knowledge and information to them. Whether these predictions are correct time may shew: but we doubt whether the natives will ever consider the *caste* of Europeans as on a level with themselves; and whether the knowledge which one in a million may be induced to value, will possess any influence over the minds of the remainder of that million;—*i. e.* of the mass of the population.

While we hope the best, and would by all means encourage well-intended endeavours, we cannot but deal fairly with the public by observing, the number of gentlemen who have obtained by personal inspection a competent acquaintance with

the Hindoos, and whose testimonies concur to moderate the sanguine expectations, indulged by that benevolence which directs the aims of some of the most respectable and ardent of British philanthropists. This must be lamented at present; a future age may see obstacles removed, and congratulate itself on the enjoyment of such felicity.

We close this report by acknowledging our obligations to the ingenious writer for much information and amusement; adding, that although gentlemen returned from India, are doubtless acquainted with a great part of what these volumes contain, yet gentlemen designing to visit that country will find them no unprofitable preparative, as to matters of familiar occurrence, connected with personal conduct, in that branch of the British empire.

*The Hospital*, a Poem. Qto. pp. 29.  
Price 2s. Spence, York. Longman and Co. London, 1810.

THE author inclines to pursue the theme. A well-written poem on the subject might contribute to the enlargement of charity. It demands a feeling heart, as much, perhaps more than, rapturous imagination. What a picture might be drawn by a true poet, of a patient, proceeding to the hospital uncertain of cure!—now hope prevailing, now fear; anticipating a lingering disease, a long confinement, yet recalling instances of some who had been speedily dismissed cured.—A parent brought by his sons: a husband by his wife; or other relations of human charity, are groups that interest all; while the supposable incidents that have occasioned these services of affection are at the discretion of the poet. Lovers, whose fondness and constancy are tried by some diseases, especially by those aberrations of mind to which certain events, easily derived from the passion of love, as jealousy, despair, &c. would afford painful or pleasing digressions. The theme, then, appears to furnish abundant sources of joy and woe, suited to the powers of poetry. How far our author has succeeded, may be inferred from a specimen.

Led by a friend, the Blind advances first,  
But soon retires with eyes suffused with tears.  
No pleasing news can he enraptured tell  
His loved afflicted spouse. For ah! No more

The orient Sun shall light his languid eye,  
No more with energy the nerve be strung!  
Homeward he turns, while his full heart denies  
The power of speech: by imperceptible  
Degrees the violence of grief subsides,  
And leaves the oracle of thought in calm  
Composure, to unfold the news to her  
Who feels with sympathetic tenderness  
Of soul, the agony of mutual care.

"Thou who hast known me in my happier days,  
"And ye the pledges of our mutual loves,  
"Draw near; for I can feel you yet." With hands  
Uplifted, and with bended knee, he prays:  
"Thou God who dwellest in the heights of Heaven,  
"Look down on us; and though thou hast, in  
"deep

"Mysterious Providence, locked up these eyes  
"In night, yet still vouchsafe thy watchful care,  
"And prove a father to my helpless babes."

And last of all, appears the man restored;  
His cheeks now studded with the bloom of health,  
And all his powers corporeal stout and firm,  
With steady step he seeks the well known door;  
Winging a silent prayer on high, he thanks  
The kind beneficence of human love:  
Home he returns, his heart elate with joy.  
His wedded partner meets him on the way;  
His numerous offspring crowd around his knee,  
And steal the humid pledge; their little arms  
Cling round his neck, and press him closer still.  
Oh what does this man feel! His grateful heart  
Is too confined, and asks for larger space.

What means yon sigh? 'Tis the expiring groan  
Of one who soon will bid adieu to pain.  
See there! The sharer of his hopes and fears,  
In solemn silence, waits the dread event.  
No kindred friend can stay his spirit's flight,  
Else would her vows prevail! See how he casts  
A lingering look, and sighs a last farewell.  
Farewell, my dear! I thank thee for thy love,  
Thy fond attachment, and thy pleasing smiles,  
Which cheered my faithful heart when grief oppressed.

But ah, those days are past! And nothing now  
Remains but the last parting scene: dry up  
Those tears which trickle from thy languid eye,  
And learn submission to Jehovah's will.  
Train up our children in the paths of truth,  
And thou shalt meet thy husband, they, their sire,  
In yonder realms, where parting never more  
Shall interrupt our constant joys. Repose  
Thy confidence in God; for he will prove  
The widow's, and the orphan's surest friend,  
Their constant friend, their never-failing help,  
In time of nature's need. Farewell, Farewell.  
But now the powers of utterance failed; he  
stretched

His clay-cold form, and breathed away his soul.

*A Sketch for the Improvement of the Political, Commercial, and Local Interests of Britain, as exemplified by the Inland Navigations of Europe in general, and England in particular; including Details relative to the intended Stamford Junction Navigation, to unite the Eastern with the Midland and Western Counties of the Kingdom. By J. Jepson Oddy, Esq., with a Canal Map. Pp. 150, price 4s. J. J. Stockdale, London: 1810.*

IN the days of that wicked wit, Foote, when the constituents of a certain assembly stood in full as much need of reformation, as their representatives, it was thought natural enough to comprize in the character of a candidate, to represent "the ancient and loyal borough of Garratt," a display of his zeal for the welfare of the inhabitants, "whose suffrages he had the honour to solicit." He, therefore, most earnestly conjured them to "cultivate grass! sparrow-grass, gemmen! for why should not a bundle of Battersea grass, fetch as good a price at Covent-Garden market, as the best Gravesend grass that ever were landed at Billingsgate?"—Notwithstanding this ridicule thrown on senators who consider themselves as chosen rather to benefit a place, than to give advice on behalf of the nation at large, there is something very *taking* in the endeavours of a candidate, to serve his constituents by suggesting means of improving their condition, and of bringing industry, commerce and wealth to their very doors. It might be no bad test of the wit and wisdom of those who aspire to be parliament men, if they were expected to suggest the most feasible scheme, for the advantage of the towns they canvassed:—by possibility, this necessity might tend to exclude a few score of *block*—but when was a block-head sensible of his own deficiencies? and might not his party insist, *vi et armis*, that his scheme, though impracticable, was infinitely better than that of his opponent, Mr. Wiseman, and whoever dared to affirm the contrary, should be confuted by "a word and a blow; and the blow first!" Thus have our own observations annulled our projects of reform! Such has been the fate of many reformers, before us; and it will be, we doubt not, that of

many who after our wisdom shall be silenced by the envious hand of time, may stand up, and propose the most excellent of propositions, not for themselves—no, no; but solely for the good of their country.

But, because the mass of electioneering projectors, may be half-witted, or unwitted, or capable of *speechifying* only so far as is adapted *ad captandum vulgus*, does it, therefore, follow that all proposals for local improvements are fallacious, because made by a candidate? By no means; and though we should have liked Mr. Oddy's "Sketch" full as well, if it had not been *run up* in contemplation of parliamenteering, yet we acknowledge with pleasure, that it contains information proper to be communicated not only to the borough of Stamford, (for which Mr. O. was, and still is, a candidate), and its immediate neighbourhood, but to the United Kingdom. Indeed, we should have been greatly disappointed, if the author of "European Commerce," had not presented us with something worthy attention. That work described to the British merchant new routes for his commerce. Some have said, that it pointed out to Buonaparte those which he ought to be most assiduous in shutting against us. No such objection lies against this pamphlet. Happily the interior of Britain is secure from the inroads, the vexations, the insults, and the murders of French *douaniers*, and *gens-d'armes*. Ever may it so continue; and one mean of ensuring its freedom from such ravagers, we agree with our author, is that of improving to the utmost the internal communications of our country. We admit without hesitation the services which this island derives from navigable canals, railways, and other modern suggestions. Whether the town of Stamford would by means of the canals herein proposed, become the emporium of the surrounding counties, and the magazine of merchandize passing from east to west, and from west to east, we know not. Mr. O. says it will: his friends say it will: and we, being determined to maintain due caution and dignity on this subject, do not say it will not.

Mr. O. does not project without inquiry and examination; he travelled from shore to shore, and in various directions, in order to ascertain the requisite facts: and he has marked, in his map, the course



of two canals of no great length, that would complete the water-carriage of several hundreds of miles, by uniting with others that have already made handsome dividends to their proprietors.

Forbearing further remark on local interests, we must beg leave to hint to him, that he estimates the canal communications of France much too highly: that when he quotes the official Report of the Minister of the Interior as *accurate* fact, he is misled; and, that, when he recommends the *example* of France, on this article, to the *imitation* of Britain, we cannot chuse but *smile*, and should others *laugh*, we know not how to rebuke them. In fact, our author answers his statement himself, by observing, that "this measure, in France, is different as to necessity and urgency from what it is here; there it is only a *preparation* for an *expected guest*; but, in this country, it should be considered as the *indispensable accommodation* of a *long-resident inmate*; I mean *Commerce*."

We shall now extract a few observations from this pamphlet; they will mostly be found gratifying to all true members of the British body politic.

On the subject of our trade with America, Mr. O. remarks,

By the non-intercourse act, as it is termed, the Americans have shut themselves out from participating in the general commerce of the world, and thrown so much directly into the lap of Great Britain, and directly and indirectly to our colonies and possessions. Our American colonies in particular have been benefited by the employment of from *fifty* to an increase of upwards of *five hundred* sail of shipping the last year, occasioned by the embargo-act of the United States.

The aggregate exportation of America, in the year 1807, was equal to £24,377,400 sterling, nearly one-half of which was in her own produce, and the rest the produce and manufactures of Europe. America has therefore by her policy *forced* that quantity of trade upon us, which we should not otherwise have had, and which accounts for our apparent increased prosperity, under all the external difficulties with which our commerce has laboured.

We must not, however, expect to be equally fortunate every where, and in all our concerns; and the scarcity of coin has broadly hinted at a powerful drain, against the effects of which we shall do well to strive with all our might. For,

Though the public revenue may have been benefited, it is probably at the expence of the metallic circulating medium, which of late has disappeared. What has considerably contributed thereto, has arisen in some measure, from the effect of the orders in council, which has produced a ruinous exchange on the continent against us, and from our having received all the superabundant produce of the enemy in foreign vessels: the amount of the freight has been taken back in specie to an immense extent. The freight for instance, paid from the Baltic in British vessels, after the French revolution was 35s. per ton; whilst we have paid, in specie, last year, to foreign vessels, at from £28 to £32 per ton, for the very article of hemp which we could raise at home.

It was necessary, perhaps, that some such drawback should be felt by us, as a kind of discipline to prevent our too great exaltation of mind. Whoever expects all prosperity, all sun-shine, knows little of our atmosphere, political or natural. Nevertheless, says Mr. O.,

Spite of the darkened cloud which hovers over our horizon, let us call forth the immense natural and artificial resources we possess, to strengthen our political consequence, and give weight to our commercial importance. Let us only consider the wealth that may be derived from our soil, by the raising of grain for consumption, the growing of hemp for naval purposes, and the rearing of flax for the linen manufactures, besides timber for all requisite purposes. The mineral and subterraneous treasures of our island, as iron-stone, coals, &c. &c. are also sources of great national enrichment. In like manner are the streams, rivers, inland-navigations, and the several fisheries on its coast, all which, with proper management and industry, can be made contributory to our opulence and prosperity.

To illustrate these resources in a more striking point of view, it may be observed that a piece of iron-stone, taken out of the earth, and not of one penny value, may, by art and labour, be manufactured, so as to produce eight hundred pence. When a fleece of wool, which shall not cost ten shillings, shall produce cloth to sell for ten pounds; and when a set of the best English China, which shall sell for two hundred pounds, is made in Staffordshire, out of a foot of solid earth; what resources may we not conclude from such premises of fact, to exist in this country, if we would but bring them forth, aided by industry, enterprize, and capital, with the judicious division of labour, and mechanical facilities daily discovered and exercised?

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In these suggestions we heartily coincide. Britain has no gold mines; yet she is rich; because such mines as she has, and such articles as she produces, demand labour to fit them for use; and labour is wealth *potentially*; as Dr. Johnson would say. Mr. O. speaks highly of the utility of the inflammable gas, procured from coal. We have always considered our coal-pits as the sinews of our industry; and, certainly, are not inclined to undervalue them; yet, we believe, this writer is incorrect in stating that coals are found only in two places on the continent. They are abundant in various parts; but the difficulty of working the mines and bringing to market what they yield, deters the proprietors from profiting by their produce, and capitalists or companies, from directing their speculations to objects so strongly surrounded by difficulties. To impress, on the minds of our readers, the correctness of this view, of an advantage conferred by nature, on Britain, and, alone sufficient to compensate many disadvantages; we transcribe what our author suggests on this subject.

On the European continent, coals have not been discovered, or rather produced, excepting in the neighbourhood of Liege; and lately, a very inferior stratum has been worked, near Helsingburg in Sweden; but the quantity obtained in both is so trifling, and the quality so very inferior, that they are scarcely worth mentioning. Nothing can be a greater proof of the estimation in which English coals are held on the continent, (not for domestic purposes, as in this country,) but for their *manufactories, of various descriptions, founderies, &c.* than the amount of the official value in this article, exported from Great Britain to foreign places, which were, in the following years,

1805.....	£.525,014
1806.....	557,515
1807.....	494,240
1808.....	526,885

Notwithstanding the disposition of foreigners to take no more coals than their necessities demand, yet have *them they must, at any price, for their NAVAL, MILITARY, and MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.* Strange, however, as it may appear, our enemies pay less for their coals from England, than we generally do ourselves, except at those ports in the island whence we export the article, or those places immediately contiguous to collieries, or on the navigations therefrom.

At Hamburg alone, are near *five hundred sugar-houses, not one of which is now employed, for want of coals.* In Copenha-

gen, English coals, which readily sold at 32 dollars per last, and left an ordinary profit, have lately sold at 300 dollars per last. In the exportation of coals in 1808, notwithstanding all the restrictions and prohibitions of the enemy against most articles to the continent, we find the same amount exported as in the year 1805, when there were few or no obstacles in the way. This is, as I apprehend, an ample confirmation of my previous assertion, namely, that our enemies will have English coals at any price. *Why not make them contribute something to reduce our domestic cost, or to increase our revenue?*

In the year 1807, the duty on coals brought coastwise to London was £.570,715 14 3

On culm ..... 252 16 3

570,968 10 6

The duty on coals carried coastwise from one port to another in England and Wales only, was, in the same year, £.344,385 12 0

On culm ..... 8,741 11 7

353,127 3 7

One shilling per chaldron on coals, shipped in the river Tyne, for consumption in England..... 26,719 0 0

Grand Total ..... £.949,814 14 7

In the same year we exported coals to the amount, according to official value, £.494,240; the duty on which to the revenue was *only* £.56,147 16 10

Mr. O. touches on an article of great importance in national concerns; *i. e.* ship timber; and should his predictions prove true, he will become another instance of the advantages bestowed by an individual on a district, and a town, although they had been overlooked by the whole body of residents, year after year.

By the Stamford Junction, a fine and new opening is directly made to a *new district*, if I may term it, as it really is, for ship-timber. This lies not only in the counties of Rutland and Leicester, but contiguous to the line through which the whole extent of the intended canal will pass to the interior; from whence it could not be got to Hull, even by the Trent, except at a cost beyond its value, or at a price at which they could import such plank and timber from abroad, high as the article has been of late years. Of course, the inestimable fine *British oak*, which floats with our existence and independence, has not borne in the interior so high a price as *foreign fir* would cost. It has, therefore, from the want of a navigable communication like the present, been cut up for ordinary purposes, to which foreign fir might have

been appropriated at a much lower rate, by means of the intended navigation; so that through its medium in this instance, a treble object will be acquired; the two as before stated, and the third resulting to the land owner.

Coal and ironstone abound in large quantities on the line connected with the intended Junction, so that iron may be purchased at a cheap rate; and so well is it now manufactured, and at so reasonable a price, that we are become exporters, and independent of other countries, excepting for the fine sorts of Swedish, for particular branches of our manufactures.

An Appendix contains the Report of Mr. Telford on the proper lines of canals from Stamford to join other canals. The opposite party to Mr. O. patronize another scheme, to answer the same purpose. We have read speeches on both sides:—we would not, however, willingly, allude to the proverb, “between two stools, &c.”

*An Address to the Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the Necessity of immediately taking the most active and efficient Means of rendering this Nation independent of the Powers of the Baltic, and thereby superinducing a safe, an honourable, and a permanent Peace.* By John Van Voorst, p. p. 24, price 1s. 6d. London, J. Ridgway, 1810.

Mr. Van Voorst is certainly half brother, at least, to Mr. Oddy; for never were sentiments more congenial than those of these writers. Both of them wish for external peace, but both of them fear that blessing is not attainable at present. They therefore recommend the cultivation and augmentation of our internal resources with vigour and determination. This will meet the approbation of all true British patriots; and cannot be placed in too many lights by our political writers. Without attributing any great importance to this address we shall merely submit some of the writer's sentiments. He seems to speak from experience.

It appears to the writer (himself connected with the commercial and monied interests), that these, however benevolent and loyal, and, in very many respects beneficent, have of late been making undue inroads upon the old-established respectable aristocracy of

the landed gentry; and that the only remedy against such undue preponderance, supposing it to exist, would lie in the bringing about a fair, an equitable, and a generous PEACE; whereby small capitals would be more effectually brought into play, and monopolies rendered more difficult.

We are the more inclined to recommend this experiment, foreseeing that the continuance of the war will, in all human probability, tend still further to desolate the continent, and ultimately, perhaps, to bring on a state of *semi-barbarism*, which must prove fatal to all dealings in the usual, established, and honest, and honourable mode of modern commerce. This last event has, indeed, already taken place to an alarming extent, as the oldest and most respectable establishments trading to the European continent can testify, having experienced the same to their bitter cost. Scarcely, indeed, can any but smugglers now exist, the fair trader having been beaten out of the market by hungry adventurers; who, on any change of circumstances, having no particular ties here, will not fail to quit this country, as they have done their own, for the purpose of following their illicit and perjured avocations.

Mr. V. recommends us to pay particular attention to the raising of hemp, flax, tar, pitch, timber, and iron.

When the hints above given, says he, shall be to any extent, or fully carried into practice, we may expect to see our gold coin return to circulation, for the effect will cease with the cause, and the true cause of its disappearance, is undoubtedly the miserable depression of the European exchanges, occasioned by the folly of attending to every application, principally made by, or at the instigation of parties already alluded to, for licenses to import immense quantities of articles of convenience, or luxury, whilst nothing is taken from this country in return, but those of the very first necessity; and the balance of course, is always in bullion. In the whole of Frenchified Europe, the language seems to be, LET US EXPORT ALL WE CAN, AND (*notwithstanding any inconveniences we may suffer*) IMPORT NOTHING; and England will soon be drained of her last guinea:—and yet poor John Bull is too much worried by quarrels and party dissensions at home, to perceive the deep game playing against him abroad; but proceeds sluggishly on, “straightway as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or a fool to the correction of the stocks.”

We hope the latter part of this paragraph is but partly founded on fact: John Bull is engaged in improving his own resources to the utmost.

*Effects of the Continental Blockade, on the Commerce, Finances, Credit, and Prosperity of the British Islands.* By Sir Francis D'Ivernois. To which are added, Observations on Mr. Newenham's View of the Circumstances of Ireland. Pp. 152. Appendix xxiii. Price 4s. Hatchard, London, 1810.

THIS is a translation from the work on which we reported p. 642. It appears to be well executed. The additions are, chiefly, the official documents relative to the British trade during the first six months of 1809: and some *hits* at Mr. Newenham. The considerations on Ireland demand further space. A complete and satisfactory statement on the *real* circumstances of that part of the United Kingdom, is a *desideratum* very strongly solicited by all true patriots, and genuine Britons. In the mean time, too much publicity cannot be given to this English edition, which we hope will be reprinted and circulated in Ireland, at a cheap rate; so true is it, to use Sir F. D'Ivernois' own words, in the appendix, now added, page xxiii, that,

The time is already come, when the way should be paved for the entire completion of the Union, by a gradual consolidation of the financial concerns of the two islands. With a view to an operation so delicate, yet withal so necessary, I cannot but conceive that every impartial investigation and discussion of local circumstances, and even of prejudices which may thwart it, must be highly useful.

Our readers are desired to correct, in *Panorama*, page 645 and 646, in the table of importations, article TEA, the sum of 1,446 pounds; the increase since the Union: it should be 1,446,171 pounds.

*Lockie's Topography of London*, giving a Concise Local Description of, and Accurate Direction to, every Square, Street, Lane, Court, Dock, Wharf, Inn, Public-Office, &c. in the Metropolis and its Environs, including the new Buildings to the Present Time, upon a Plan never hitherto attempted. The whole alphabetically arranged, and comprising the Description of more than Three Thousand Places, the Names of which are not to be found upon any of the Maps of the present Year.

VOL. VII. [Lit. Pan. April 1810.]

Taken from Actual Survey by John Lockie, Inspector of Buildings to the Phoenix Fire-Office. 8vo. Price 8s. Nicol, Pall-Mall, London, 1810.

THE author of the following work, in the discharge of his widely-extended duties, having frequently experienced the inaccuracy of all the existing registers of the streets, &c. of the metropolis, and their total inadequacy as a means of ascertaining their locality and bearings, was induced to form one upon a more correct and explanatory system; and it was not until he had experienced the great utility and convenience of such a book of reference, that he determined to undertake the arduous task of forming a complete analysis of the town, and to offer it to the public in its present form.

The want of a publication of this description has long been felt by all classes of the community; particularly by the Banker, the Merchant, the Manufacturer, and the Trader; and when the present almost unbounded extension of the capital is considered, the author presumes that its general utility and convenience will be its best recommendation to public favour.

This is a very useful compendium. Mr. Lockie has not done it justice in his preface. The introduction of the public offices, with those of the most popular publications, newspapers, &c. the literary and scientific institutions, charitable establishments, hospitals, &c. with other places to which the public is likely to have inducements to resort, or to which individuals may have occasion to send messages, greatly augments the value of the performance. It is a kind of work which does not afford a specimen; yet we wish to offer a hint or two on additions which might improve a second edition.

The number of houses in a street is often marked, because the numbers begin on one side of a street, and end on the other side; as

Hatton-Garden, Holborn-Hill, — at 106, the second coach-turning on the R. west from Fleet-market, here the numbers begin and end, viz. 1 and 108, it extends to Hatton-wall.

We would have the *total* numbers given as frequently as might be; it may answer a good purpose to our successors in this great city, years hence. But this requires care: the number of houses in Hatton-Garden is 111: not 108. The same cause of error we presume has misplaced the Literary Panorama office in Hatton-Garden.

Literary-Panorama Office,—at 108, Hatton-Garden, being the *first* door on the L. from 111, Holborn-hill.

For the *first* door, read the *fifth*.—The House of Commons is mentioned; but, the *House of Lords* is omitted.—Covent-Garden Theatre is inserted: Drury-Lane Theatre is not noticed. Its situation should have been fixed, if no remark on its present condition had been added.—The Bank of England is not particularized: though “Bank-Buildings” are said to face its South front: the other fronts should also have been noticed. Perhaps, too, it would not have been foreign from the intention of a work like the present, if some notion had been conveyed of the readiest access to the more public parts of a building so greatly frequented as the Bank. We might say the same of the India-House; and the public offices of State, Law, &c. King’s Bench, Court of; King’s Bench Walk, Temple; and other offices connected with this Court, should be clearly mentioned. By attentions of this nature, a work so copious as that before us would become a kind of epitome, or register; and would assist in ascertaining the alterations made in places and buildings, in succeeding years. The additional labour need not be great. On the whole, we like this book so well that we intend to give it an honourable place on our shelves, and to profit by its guidance in our Panoramic rambles through the metropolis.

A skeleton map of London, divided by squares, and rhomb lines should have been prefixed: and references to it, pointing out in what intersection to look for the place sought for should have been found in the text. Mr. L. has a map of London in hand: but that is on the dimensions of 4 feet by 2. A quarto plate might have been sufficient for his book.

*The Fortunate Departure*; an historical Account dramatised, as best suited to convey an Idea of the horrid Excesses committed by the French Army, on their Irruption into Portugal; and the Fortunate Departure of the Prince Regent and Family, on the Eve of their Entrance into Lisbon. By an Englishman. Pp. 77. Price 2s. London: Sherwood, and Co. 1809.

THERE must certainly be something more poetical in the departure of the Prince Regent of Portugal for the Brazils, than has struck our phlegmatic fancy; for this is the second, if not the third drama, founded on that occurrence which has come under our perusal. Possibly, a future age may weep over the distresses which some sympathy-commanding poet, may derive from this subject. Hitherto, we have perused nothing more strongly adapted to excite our compassion, than the simple narrative of the fact. We see no reason, why the personages should not be exhibited, acting according to their true characters; nor indeed do we discern any laudable reason, for intermingling love scenes with those grand displays of patriotic ardour, which this incident is calculated to excite. Perhaps this event might be as likely as any, derived from history, to bring to the test, the truth of the proposition, that love scenes are necessary to the success of a piece. Shakespeare could have “harrowed up the soul” had no “episode of Eugenia, Belmont, and Juliana,” been admitted. Till our poets attempt some great and masterly movements of their art, let them not wonder, if the public tire of their long-since worn out amatory stage-eclogues.

This writer, has witnessed scenes in Portugal, which he cannot describe, although, his muse labours for expression. We must make allowances for the feelings of an Englishman, who, “fleeing from a vindictive enemy, and the perils of the waves, has sprung from a cockle-shell conveyance, on board a British man of war.”—having “escaped the portals of death, the worst of all duration, a French prison.” The following extracts, from the author’s Address to the People of Great Britain, will be read with such allowances. No stage representation can give an accurate or adequate idea of French ferocity, as no theatre can display real flames, real robbery, real rape, and real murder. We therefore omit our author’s attempt at exhibiting scenes displaying such atrocities.

To the descriptive excesses of the French troops, he was a spectator, and to scenes, no British audience could sit to see, or hear repeated.

He has seen those very troops, ragged beyond suspection, in a few weeks all finery,



collected from shop to shop, with fixed bayonets ! and telling the owners they came as friends to give them a constitution, to give them *liberty* !

O my countrymen ! had you but seen what I have wept over, how would you exult in being Britons ! how enjoy the heavenly security with which you follow your avocations, your comforts, and delights ! how would you bless that constitution, whose provident care enables you to face, fearless, the proudest petty tyrant the curse of nature can produce amongst you ! — Away with your bugbear of calamities, you know not what it is to have a cause to complain : talk no more of your taxes, and their ponderous weight ; yours are feathers to lead, in comparison to the continental requisitions and conscriptions. — Talk not of war ! you know it not ! your country is a paradise, enjoying an *Heavenly Peace* !

And remember, these countries of liberty and citizenship, have no comfortable public-houses to quaff and smoke and settle the affairs of Europe in, — no newspapers for the declaiming orator to animadvert on, — no account of ministers to condemn. No, no ; the very mention of politics is a crime — the calling in question the transactions of a minister, is treason and imprisonment. This is liberty, this is *French fraternization* !

Judge, you, who possess shops and warehouses, what your opinion of liberty would be, when a troop of soldiers, with carts, came to your doors, and demanded what they pleased, at a price of their fixing ; paying you with an order on the government at six months date, and that received half paper-money, at a discount of 25 to 50 per cent. or, more probably, never paid at all.

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Cursory Remarks on Corpulence : By a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. Pp. 44. Callow. London 1810. Price 2s.

It cannot be supposed that reviewers are afflicted with this disorder. They, alas ! need no prohibition of roast beef from dread of its ill effects : neither have they occasion to reduce themselves by draughts of vinegar, or solutions of soap. Nevertheless, the number of persons who may be met with in the city of London, to whom good advice on the subject of corpulence may be important, is considerable ; and this little tract contains good advice. It is in truth, a rational and sensible performance. We would on this, as on other undertakings, recommend strict attention to the adage, "slow and sure." We have known

young persons (females especially) desirous of acquiring the slender graces of figure, sacrifice their health, and their lives. It is at all times hazardous to counteract nature, but to moderate or to correct habit, not absolutely fixed, is more hopeful. For the encouragement of those who incline to undertake that task, we insert two cases from among those here collected. The first is, that of Mr. Wood, the Billericay Miller, whom we knew personally ; and can vouch for the truth of his abstinence from all kinds of liquor.

Mr. Wood had arrived at his forty-fourth year, before his complaints were sufficiently serious to attract his attention, when the life of Cornaro fortunately suggested to him the salutary course of living he afterwards pursued, by which, to use his own words, "he was metamorphosed from a monster, to a person of moderate size ; from the condition of an unhealthy, decrepit old man, to perfect health, and the vigour and activity of youth."

He began by using animal food, sparingly, and leaving off malt liquor, and by degrees, he brought himself to do without any liquor whatever, excepting what he took in the form of medicine ; and latterly the whole of his diet consisted of a pudding made of sea biscuit ; by this plan it is supposed he reduced himself ten or eleven stone weight.

The following case is a singular instance of the facility with which succulent nutritious vegetable matter, will increase bulk :

A few years ago, a man of about forty years of age, hired himself as a labourer, in one of the most considerable ale-breweries in the city : at this time he was a personable man ; stout, active, and not fatter than a moderate sized man in high health should be. His chief occupation was to superintend the working of the new bier, and occasionally to sit up at night to watch the wort, an employment not requiring either activity or labour ; of course at these times he had an opportunity of tasting the liquor, of which, it appears, he always availed himself ; besides this, he had constant access to the new beer. Thus leading a quiet inactive life, he began to increase in bulk, and continued to enlarge, until, in a short time, he became of such an unwieldy size, as to be unable to move about, and was too big to pass up the brewhouse staircase ; if by any accident he fell down, he was unable to get up again without help. The integuments of his face hung down to the shoulders and breast : the fat was not confined to any particular part,

but diffused over the whole of his body, arms, legs, &c. making his appearance such, as to attract the attention of all who saw him. He left this service to go into the country, being a burthen to himself, and totally useless to his employers. About two years afterwards he called upon his old masters in a very different shape to that above described, being reduced in size nearly half, and weighing little more than ten stone. The account that he gave of himself was, that as soon as he had quitted the brewhouse he went into Bedfordshire, where having soon spent the money he had earned, and being unable to work, he was brought into such a state of poverty, as to be scarcely able to obtain the sustenance of life, often being a whole day without food: he drank very little, and that was generally water. By this mode of living he began to diminish in size, so as to be able to walk about with tolerable ease. He then engaged himself to a farmer, with whom he staid a considerable time, and, in the latter part of his service, was able to go through very hard labour, sometimes being in the field, ploughing and following various agricultural concerns, for a whole day, with no other food than a small pittance of bread and cheese. This was the history he gave of the means by which this extraordinary change was brought about. He added, his health had never been so good as it then was.

There is a remarkable contrast to this case, in the person of a French prisoner of war, who was extremely lean, though the following was his general consumption in one day:

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| Raw Cow's Udder... | 4 lb.  |
| Raw Beef .....     | 10 lb. |
| Candles .....      | 2 lb.  |

Total.....16 lb.

Besides Five Bottles of Porter.

Vide Letter from Dr. Johnson to Dr. Blane, Medical and Physical Journal, V. III. p. 211.

*The Veto*, a Commentary on the Grenville Manifesto, by Cornelius Keogh, Esq. late of Mount Jerôme in Ireland), a Catholic, and a Member of some Literary Societies, Pp. 91. Sherwood, and Co. London, 1810. Price 3s 6d.

At a meeting, &c. Resolved, that the improved Irish method of returning thanks for past services, adopted by Mr. Keogh, be reported with all speed to the public at large: and that this board will have due respect to the same in its future intercourse with the oppressed Catholics

of that part of the United Kingdom, called Ireland.

Resolved, that instances be given from Mr. Keogh's pamphlet entitled "*The Veto*;" and that his own words be adopted so far as may be practicable in stating the same.

#### THANKS TO "THE TALENTS."

The ex-ministers, in the true spirit of intrigue, have done more to distract and perplex the Catholic cause, than the united efforts of its avowed enemies could ever accomplish. The entire scenery, machinery, and stage effect of the *Veto*-farce, with the singular denouement of the plot, render it A MOST FINISHED PIECE OF POLITICAL DEPRAVITY.

On their arrival in town to meet the parliament, the ex ministers find a pretext in the disturbance their own *Veto*-scheme has excited, to break off their connexion with the Catholics of Ireland. Thus these high-spirited and constitutional counsellors, who retired from office stalking with dignity, haughtily denying to their king a pledge to refrain from pressing the Catholic question; pure these exalted statesmen, now pick a bully like quarrel with the Catholics, hoping to sneak back to their places, delivered from the incommensurable impediment to court-favor, enolument, patronage, and power.

#### THANKS TO LORD GRENVILLE.

The penance lord Grenville is now doing for his former political sins is an example of poetical justice. He was a member of the cabinet which passed the convention bill, that greatest of national grievances, that mortal blow levelled by an oppressive government at the right of effectual petition against public wrongs.

And did lord Grenville heretofore deceive himself with a hope that his weak efforts could expedite or facilitate the ultimate success of the Catholics? Or was he deceiving England and Ireland, while he was himself acting his part in a solemn state farce, fit to be copied into the jubilee tragedy of Tom Thumb?

As to sacrifices, it is indeed most curious to assume merit for a piece of legerdemain, intended to wheedle into complacency at once the king and the Catholics, while the state charlatans were speculating upon the credulity of both. The deceit was detected and punished: and now the blunderers are busily boasting, like forgers of the coin, when dragged to Bow-street, that they have spared no sacrifice in their endeavour to make fools of all parties.

He first dupes England and parliament into the belief that the Catholics are ready to tender the *Veto*; and next he sends to apprise the astonished Catholics that parliament and England expect their acquiescence in his arrangement!

#### THANKS TO THE CATHOLIC COMMITTEE.

Such are the fruits of allowing the best interests of a people to be jumbled by a committee of meddling, briefless lawyers; a cabal possessed by the cacothetes of a never-ending gabble; moving, seconding, amending, opposing, or repealing every public proceeding from the insatiable, egotistical ostentation of eternal talk; importunately craving for official, or even officious conspiracy, and little caring if their incapacity is involving their baffled country in a *nousuil*.

#### THANKS TO THE EARL OF FINGAL.

Of lord Fingal, who is here but little known, it is proper I should give some account. In private life he is one of the most virtuous and amiable of men; and he is far from deficient in good sense and information. His ostensibility, as a public character, is a result of the dispersion of the catholic councils since the passing of the convention bill. The affairs of the Catholics were formerly managed, with great order and consistency, by their committees. Since 1793, the apprehension of appearing to constitute an unlawful delegation has deterred the Catholics from nominating committees, except for special purposes. The public business is now generally transacted, in an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland. The unnatural constraint of the law imposes the necessity of adopting the quaint fiction, that four millions of people are often assembled in a room, which can hardly accommodate as many hundreds. The confusion inseparable from such a system, and the frequent disinclination of men of talents to take part in a scene almost of riot, allow an opportunity to a horde of young lawyers and other schemers, to obtrude them elves into notice. If a petition is ordered to England, all these self-created statesmen are clamorous to be named ambassadors. The usual way to get rid of their importunity is to intrust the matter to the sole care of lord Fingal, who is commonly called to the chair. Thus, from habit, this nobleman is in possession of being the official channel upon every occurrence of importance.

During the spring session of 1808, lord Fingal arrived in town as the bearer of a petition of the Catholics. It was in his lordship's discretion to intrust the care of the petition to such members of parliament as he might find it most advisable to select:

and he received no further instructions. He held some conferences with lord Grenville, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Ponsonby, to whom he confided the petition. So far all was right. But lord Fingal *thought fit to trespass beyond his powers*: and w<sup>th</sup> his lordship played the envoy extraordinary, Dr. Milner acted the resident ambassador. It appears that this coterie of five gentlemen, of whom one was authorized to carry the petition, three others to support it, and the fifth was an *officious interloper*; this self-appointed Junta thought fit, without any the least sanction, or even suspicion on the part of the people, to conclude upon a *Veto* for the king in the election of Irish clergymen, from the parish priest to the primate. And this changeling *Veto*, thus ignobly hatched in the dark, was imposed upon parliament, (if the newspapers deserve belief) by lord Grenville, Mr. Grattan, and Mr. Ponsonby, each in his respective place, as the genuine and spontaneous off-spring of Catholic Ireland. . .

Emancipation taken by itself, means for lord Fingal a *seat in parliament*, for Mr. Bryan a troop in the guards. Now really England has her *quantum sufficit* of peers like my lord Fingal, and of troopers like Mr. Bryan: instead of lengthening the list, she had better look to diminishing her stock in hand. To gratify the little personal objects of such gentry, would be to injure the popular cause of Ireland, by detaching from it an aristocracy, which evinces a most promising vocation for court favour and ministerial jobs.\*

#### THANKS TO DR. MILNER.

A political adventurer, the right reverend Dr. Milner whose erudition and persuasive powers would do credit to a *puer* character, made a tour in Ireland in 1807 to win the unwary. He was a traveller of the *Carr* school, bepraising all he found in his way:—if he met but an Irish hen, she *unquestionably laid the freshest eggs of all the gallinaceous tribe*. Through the patronage of the Irish bishops, this gentleman had been previously nominated *in Rome* a bishop *in partibus*, and apostolical vicar of an English district. During the tour, he was named, in the castle-hack episcopal junta, in the Maynooth convocation, and by the Lord-knows-what authority, agent of the Irish prelate near the English government. What construction is one to put, supposing it authentic, on this unparalleled appointment? A foreigner, an Englishman is to represent the Irish church; not *in Rome*, where *alone* it has any business for an ecclesiastical agent to transact; but near the cabinet of St. James. It requires no great strength

\* The inference in this sentence seems to us to be characteristically *Irish*.

of reasoning to understand that a charge, which has no visible and immediate, must have some hidden and ultimate end. Here is the first overt act, intelligibly indicating a treacherous intrigue.

After the cheat passed upon parliament and the English public, Dr. Milner was dispatched to Dublin to meet a national synod of the Irish prelaty; and in the full expectation of ensnaring them into a confirmation of his treaty. The discussion was preceded by a piece of craft worthy of the rest of the juggle. A pamphlet of the right reverend Doctor was circulated among the superior clergy only, and with an injunction of secrecy, in order to surprize them into acquiescence without the knowledge of the laity. One honest ecclesiastic, indignant at the attempt to cheat his country, forwarded his copy to a newspaper; and immediately the whole manœuvre was blown up.

To console himself for his failure in Ireland, the right reverend Dr. Milner writes a second tour on his return; which, as might well be expected, proves a tour *à la Twiss*. His lordship's eyes are now widely open upon Irish imperfection. He makes the wonderful canonical discovery, that in the 9th century the Irish children were baptized in buttermilk!!!

*Resolved that we acquiesce in Mr. Keogh's opinion that "It were wiser to "invite the suggestions of Ireland herself IN CONVENTION ASSEMBLED, than "to get puzzled by the mis-statements of "those gentlemen who misrepresent her "in parliament;" and that, when Ireland is unanimous on a suggestion adapted to insure her independence on any foreign spiritual superior, appointed by any foreign temporal power, whether inimical or not to this Protestant country, that the generation then living, be at liberty to revive the question of Catholic Emancipation!!!*

*Rudiments of Chemical Philosophy*; in which the first Principles of that useful and entertaining Science are familiarly explained and illustrated. By N. Meredith. Pp. 160. London. Printed for the Author, Mount-street, Lambeth, 1810. Price 5s.

WHEN we opened this small volume, and read in the preface the following passage, we expected to find in it the principles of chemistry elucidated by familiar experiments: in this, however, our expectation exceeded our gratification.

Who, that possesses the slightest knowledge of chemistry, can witness, for instance, the long train of errors discoverable in the first lighting, and subsequent management, of a common fire, without wishing that our females, whether in stations supreme or subordinate, understood a little better the theory of combustion? did they but know that *burning and combining with oxygen* are here one and the same thing, that the air alone is to furnish that oxygen, on which the burning of the fire must absolutely depend, and that no part of the coals can possibly burn where the air cannot reach, they would not, they could not, think of expeditiously raising a fire by overwhelming it with coals; the poker would never be employed as an instrument of vengeance, but only with a view to open a passage for the air to deposit its oxygen, where otherwise it could have no access.

Who can reflect on the inconveniences which ladies often suffer for the want of proper water for domestic purposes, and not wish that they were so far chemists themselves as to know, how easily hard waters, as they are called, may be rendered soft, and thus fitted for the use of the kitchen, the laundry, or the brewery?

Nevertheless, our author does not give any directions for this purpose, in his article *Water*, or elsewhere, that we have discovered. We know that many domestic labours, and almost all the culinary preparations of food may be termed chemical; and popular chemistry, in this acceptance of the term, is of great importance to human comfort. But it should be carefully kept apart from scientific chemistry: that must employ technical terms, many of which, to unpractised ears, sound somewhat alarming; and we are afraid that Mr. M. has employed terms of art too liberally to meet the wishes of the uninitiated. We select a passage or two, of a practical nature.

Charcoal, when pounded, makes the best tooth-powder known; if meat or fish, beginning to putrify, is *boiled*, or even *soaked* for a time in water containing powdered charcoal, the decayed parts are rendered perfectly sweet; on the same principle, putrid water becomes sweet by being mixed with charcoal, and the disagreeable taint which beer casks, &c. often contract is effectually removed.....

*What is the preparation called Magistery of Bismuth?*

When the salt called nitrate of Bismuth is formed by dissolving the metal in nitrous acid, it does not dissolve in water, as the other salts do, but is precipitated in the form of a white powder, this is the white oxyd former-

ly called magistery of bismuth; its beautiful white has occasioned its use, by the ladies, as a paint for the skin; but, not to mention the bad effects of almost every substance rubbed on the skin, in stopping up its pores, a lady should be very cautious in using this beautifier lest, by exposure to any putrid effluvia, or sulphuretted hydrogen, such as the Harrogate water abounds with, or even by sitting too near the fire, her lovely white complexion should be suddenly turned to a copper brown; an instance of which is related by Mr. Parkes in his *Chemical Catechism*.....

The substance usually called crude antimony, which is used by stationers to black the edges of cards and paper, is a sulphuret of the metal, that is, a combination of sulphur with antimony: the Eastern ladies formerly used this sulphuret to give a beautiful black to their eye-lids; it was thus that Jezebel, of whom we read in 2 Kings ix. 30, adorned herself, and not by painting her face, as we have translated it.

If the reader has any curiosity on this painting, he may consult Euseb. xliii. 40. Xenophon, *Cyropæd.* lib. i. sect. 1. Juvenal, sat. ii. 94. 95. Shaw's Travels, &c.

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

#### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### AGRICULTURE.

Mr. T. Woodfall, assistant-secretary to the Society of Arts, &c. proposes to publish in two octavo volumes, the whole of the valuable papers on Agriculture, which have been brought before that society.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

In a few days will be published, handsomely printed in 8vo., with a Portrait of Chaucer, copied from an illuminated manuscript of the Canterbury Tales, in the possession of the Marquis of Stafford, and with Engravings of the tombs of Gower and Chaucer as they now stand.

Illustrations of the Lives and Writings of Gower and Chaucer. By the Rev. H. J. Todd, M.A. F. S. A.—A few copies are printed in 4to., in a size similar to the Oxford edition of the Canterbury Tales.

##### MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

In the course of this month will be published, the following medical works.

An Essay on the Nature and Cure of Scrofula, and a Demonstration of its Origin from disorder of the Digestive Organs; interspersed with Observations on the general treatment of Children. By Richard Carmichael, Surgeon, Dublin. In 8vo.

Observations on the Diseases of the Hip Joint; to which is added, some Remarks on White Swellings of the Knee, the Caries of the Joint of

the Wrist, and other similar complaints. The whole illustrated by Cases and Engravings, taken from the diseased part. By the late Edward Ford, Esq. F. S. A. The Second Edition revised carefully, with some additional Observations, by Thomas Copeland, Fellow of the College of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeon to the Westminster General Dispensary. In 8vo.

A Practical Essay on Cancer, being the Substance of Observations, to which the annual prize for 1808 was adjudged by the Royal College of Surgeons, London. By Christopher Turner Johnson, Surgeon of Exeter, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. In 8vo.

A fourth edition of Dr. Trotter's Essay on Drunkenness, with considerable additions, is expected to appear in the course of the month.

Mr. Hey, Surgeon to the infirmary at Leeds, will shortly publish a new edition, with considerable additions, of Practical Observations in Surgery, illustrated by cases and engravings.

##### MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Byerley (the translator of Machiavel's Prince first published) is preparing for the press, a Novel in Three large Volumes, under the title of "The White Ladies; or, Memoirs of the Ingram Family: a Worcestershire Story."

He is also editing "Letters from India; being the Genuine Correspondence of a Family of high rank at Calcutta, to their Relations in England, from 1805 to 1809; embellished with a View of Calcutta from a drawing by J. Moffatt. Both the above works will be published on the first of June next.

Speedily will be published, in post 8vo., a new edition (being the eighth) of the Baviad and Mæviad; together with the Epistle to Peter Pindar.

In the press, Ferdinand and Ordella, a Russian Story, with Anecdotes of the Russian Court, after the demise of Peter the Great. By Priscilla Parlante.

A new edition of the Pocket Encyclopedia, originally compiled by Mr. Guy, of the Military College, Marlow, is preparing for the press, with many additional articles adapted to the improved state of science.

Mr. Charles Blunt is engaged on an Essay on Mechanical Drawing; comprising an elementary course of practice in that art, illustrated by plates.

Miss Lucy Aikin has in the press, Epistles on the Character and Condition of Women, in various Ages and Nations, with other Poems.

Miss Jane Porter, author of Thaddeus of Warsaw, will publish in the course of the month, the Scottish Chiefs, a romance, in five volumes.

Mrs. Murray will shortly publish Henry Count de Colingski, a Polish tale.

The author of the Husband and Lover has a romance in the press, entitled the Daughter of Isenberg.

A work will appear in the course of next month entitled County Annual Archives, in which every event, public proceeding, and memoirs of eminent men who died during the year, will be classed under the name of the county to which they respectively belong; so as to furnish a regular annual history of every county in the kingdom.



Mr. Marrat of Boston, has in the press, a Treatise on Mechanics; chiefly designed for the use of schools and public seminaries.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. Donovan has been some time engaged in preparing a comprehensive work on the Natural History of the British Isles, on a popular as well as scientific plan.

#### PHILOLOGY.

Mr. B. H. Smart, Teacher of Elocution, is engaged on a Grammar of English Pronunciation; compiled on a new Plan, but on plain and recognized principles, which will supply a practical method for the removal of a foreign or provincial accent, vulgarisms, impediments, and other defects of speech; and furnish pupils of all ages, particularly those intended for public situations, with the means of acquiring that nervous and graceful articulation, upon which alone a superior delivery can be founded.

#### POETRY.

Speedily will be published, printed in 4to., by James Ballantyne and Co. Edinburgh, and embellished with a Portrait of the Author, engraved by Heath, *The Lady of the Lake*; a Poem, in six cantos; by Walter Scott, Esq.

Works by the same author.

1. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, 8vo., 10s. 6d. bds.—2. *Ballads and Lyrical Pieces*, 8vo., 7s. 6d. bds.

The above two works may be had together, in a quarto volume, price £2 2s. or on royal paper, £3 13s. 6d.

3. *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, 3 vol. 8vo., £1 16s. bds.—4. *Sir Tristrem, a Metrical Romance*, 8vo., 15s. bds.—5. *Marmion, or the Battle of Flodden Field*, 8vo., 12s. bds.

A new edition of *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, consisting of old Heroic Ballads, Songs, and other pieces of our earlier Poets, together with some few of later date, in 3 vols. crown 8vo. is nearly ready.

A new edition of the *Siege of Acre*, a poem, by Mrs. Cowley, is about to be published in its finished state, as prepared by the authoress previous to her last illness.

A new edition of Davidson's *Virgil*, considerably improved, will be published in the course of next month.

Wm. Sotheby, Esq. has a poem in the press, in quarto, entitled *Constance de Castile*.

#### THEOLOGY.

The Rev. Joseph Wilson is engaged on an introduction to Bishop Butler's *Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature*. In a Series of Letters, addressed to a Student at the University.

*The Works*, complete, of the late Rev. Joseph Milner, of Hull, are in the press, in eight octavo volumes; the whole revised, and an account of the author prefixed, by Dr. Isaac Milner, Dean of Carlisle.

The Rev. J. B. S. Caruthen will publish, early in next month, a Course of Lectures, on the *Braminical Religion*, preached at the Bampton Lecture at Oxford in 1809.

To be published in the course of the month, *Practical Sermons for the use of Families*, Volume the Second. By Hector St. John.

The Rev. Wm. Jesse will shortly publish, in

octavo, *Sermons on the Person and Office of the Redeemer, and on the Faith and Practice of the Redeemed*.

A new edition of the *Theological and Miscellaneous Works*, of the Rev. William Jones, M. A. F. R. S. To which is prefixed, a short Account of his Life and Writings, by William Stevens, Esq. in 6 large volumes 8vo. will speedily be published.

Shortly will be published, in 2 vol. 8vo., with a Portrait of the Author, and two other Engravings, the Works of the Rev. Thomas Townson, D. D. late Archdeacon of Richmond, one of the Rectors of Malpas, Cheshire, and sometime Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Author, with an introduction to the Discourses on the Gospels, and a Sermon on the Quotations in the Old Testament. By Ralph Churton, M. A. Archdeacon of St. David's, Rector of Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, and late Fellow of Brazen Nose College, Oxford.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

A General History and Survey of London and Westminster, founded principally upon Strype's edition of Stow, with introductions, notes, and supplements, bringing the whole down to the present time, is in the press, in a royal quarto volume, illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. Edward Driver, Land Surveyor, is preparing a complete Map of the Manor of Lambeth, from actual admeasurement, made by order of the Commissioners under an Act of Inclosure passed in 1806: it will comprise a district which extends from Westminster Bridge to Norwood Common, adjoining the Parish of Croydon, a distance of seven miles in length, including a great part of Kennington, Stockwell, Brixton, Camberwell, Hearn, and Denmark Hills, and Norwood: it will contain a complete delineation of every persons Estate within the said Manor, distinguishing the Freehold from the Copyhold, with a complete reference of above 2000 lines, distinguishing every house, yard, building and inclosure of each persons property, and the exact quantity thereof, together with all the allotments, and also the several parcels of land which have been sold under the act. On six large sheets of fine wove paper: price three guineas.

Mr. Carlisle, secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, has made considerable progress in his Topographical History of Ireland.

#### TRAVELS.

A new edition of Maundrell's *Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem*: to which is added, Bishop Clayton's Account of a Journey from Grand Cairo to Mount Sinai and back, illustrated by fifteen plates, is nearly ready for publication.

#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

##### AGRICULTURE AND RURAL ECONOMY.

An Account of the Introduction of Merino Sheep into the different Stats of Europe, where they are now naturalised; with Observations on the Importance of this race, their management, &c. translated from the French of C. P. Lesteyne, by Benjamin Thomson. With Notes by the Translator. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

*The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson*, K. B. from his Lordship's Manuscripts. Abridged from the

quarto edition, by the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F. R. S. Librarian to the Prince, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness's household; and John McArthur, Esq. L. L. D. late Secretary to Admiral Lord Viscount Hood. 8vo. 16s.

A Historical and Critical Essay on the Life of Petrarch, with a Translation of a few of his Sonnets. By the Author of an Essay on Translation, Life of Lord Kaimes, &c. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

The Odes of Pindar in Celebration of Victory in the Olympic, Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Games: Translated from the Greek, not one fourth part of which have ever appeared in English, including those by Mr. West. The work is completed, and now first published by Francis Lee, A. M. Chaplain in ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Member of the Asiatic Society, &c. 4to. £1 8s.

An entire New Version of all the Odes of Pindar from the original Greek into English Lyric Verse, with Notes. By the Rev. G. L. Girdlestone, A. M. Master of the Classical School, Beccles, Suffolk. 4to. £1 5s.

#### DRAMA.

The Ancient British Drama, comprehending a Selection of the best Old Plays. Printed uniformly with the British Drama in double columns, with vignette title pages. 3 vols. royal 8vo. £3 8s.

#### FINE ARTS.

A Letter, addressed to the President and Directors of the British Institution; containing the outlines of a Plan for the National Encouragement of Historical Painting in the United Kingdom. By James Archer Shee, R. A. 3s.

The British Gallery of Engravings, the Fifth Number royal folio, £2 2s; and imperial folio, with a different type and proof impressions, £3 13s. 6d. containing, 1. Magdalen, by Dominichino; engraved by Schiavonetti. 2. Landscapes, by G. Poussin; engraved by Middiman. 3. The Good Shepherd, by Murillo; engraved by J. Heath. 4. Bears and Dogs, by Snyder; engraved by Fittler. The Work will consist of twenty-five Numbers, and will form a splendid collection of one hundred Engravings, from the finest pictures in this country, and will contain (beside an account of each picture, and a life of the artist) a short history of the arts of painting and engraving, including the rise and progress of those arts in Great Britain. By Edward Forster, A. M. F. R. S. The sixth Number will be ready in April, and not less than three, or more than five, Numbers will appear yearly.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

A new Royal Atlas, distinctly and accurately Engraved by Mr. Neale, from the best Modern Authorities, illustrative of the various Divisions which comprise the surface of the Globe: intended also as an interesting companion to Bigland's View of the World, and the new Geographical Grammar. By the Rev. John Evans, A. M. Master of a Seminary for a limited number of Pupils, Islington. 8vo. 9s. half-bound and full coloured 12s.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

School Geography, on a new and easy plan; comprising not only a complete general Descrip-

tion, but much Topographical Information, in a well-digested order, exhibiting three distinct Parts, and yet forming one connected whole, expressly adapted to every age and capacity, and to every class of Learners, both in Ladies' and Gentlemen's Schools. By Joseph Guy, Professor of Geography, at the Royal Military College, Great Marlow. Illustrated by Maps, drawn by the Author, purposely for this work, 18mo. 3s.

#### HISTORY.

The History of Spain from the earliest period to the close of the year 1809. By John Bigland, 2 vols. 8vo. £1 4s.

#### MATHEMATICS.

An Introduction to Plane Trigonometry; adapted to the Study of the different Branches of Natural Philosophy, 8vo. 1s. 6d.

#### MEDICINE.

A Practical Treatise on *Tinea Capitis Contagiosa*, and its cure; with an attempt to distinguish this Disease from other affections of the Scalp; and a Plan for the arrangement of Cutaneous appearances, according to their origin and treatment, including an Enquiry into the Nature and Cure of Fungi Hematodes, and *Nevi Materni*. The whole exemplified by Cases. By William Cooke, Surgeon, Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Cursory Remarks on Corpulence. By a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, 2s.

An Inquiry into the Nature, Causes, and Cure of Hydrothorax; illustrated by interesting Cases, and many living Examples of the success of the Mode of Treatment recommended. By L. Maclean, M. D. 8vo. 12s.

Observations on the Walcheren Diseases which affected the British Soldiers in the Expedition to the Scheldt, commanded by Lt. Gen. the Earl of Chatham. By G. P. Dawson, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, 8vo. 7s.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Bibliosophia; or, Book Wisdom, containing some account of the pride, pleasure, and privileges of that glorious vocation, book collecting. To which is added, the twelve labours of an eldior, separately pitted against those of Hercules. By an Aspraut, small 8vo. 5s.

The Pastor and Deacon Examined; or, Candid Remarks on the Rev. John Thomas's Appeal, in Vindication of Mr. William Hale's Character, and in opposition to Female Penitentiaries: to which are added, a Critique on Mr. Hale's reply; and five letters, in confutation of his new objections. By William Blair, Esq. 2s.

Remains of Arabic, in Spanish and Portuguese; with a History of the Saracens in Spain; and an Appendix on the Sanscrit Metre of the Introduction to the *Hetopadesa*, or Pilpay's Fables. By S. Weston, F. R. S. S. A. 8vo. 7s.

Original Fables. By a Lady. Dedicated to her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Wales; and embellished with Fifty-four elegant Engravings on Wood, by the first Artists, 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Domestic Management; or, Healthful Cookery Book. Intended for Universal Use, 8vo. 5s.

#### POETRY.

Select Poems from the *Hesperides*, or Works both Human and Divine, of Robert Herrick, Esq. With occasional Remarks by J. N. accompanied also with the Head, Autographe, and Seal of the Poet, 8s.

PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—*Homo sum :*

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

UNHAPPY FATE OF A POOR CHIMNEY-SWEEPER.

The Society for Discountenancing the Employing of Boys and girls\* in Climbing Chimneys for the purpose of Sweeping them, and of introducing machinery for that purpose, have lately called the attention of the philanthropical public to a circumstance, of which the following particulars are given.

"On Friday morning, the 24th of November last, Lewis Reilly a chimney-sweeper's boy about 8 or 9 years of age, was sent up a chimney in the house of his mistress in Little Shire-lane, near Temple-Bar. After having been up some time, he came down, not being able to get further up, owing to the narrowness of the chimney, and objected to attempt ascending it again. The journeyman (who has since been discharged) and his mistress, however, ordered him to go up, which he did : this was, it is understood, about 10 o'clock. He remained in the chimney a considerable time, not coming down, a boy named William Duncan, attempted to pull him down by the legs ; this not succeeding, Duncan climbed up another chimney which communicated with that in which Reilly was, and took from him his cap and scraper. At about a quarter past one o'clock a bricklayer in the neighbourhood was sent for, who broke an opening into the flue, through which the dead body of Reilly was taken. How long he had been dead before he was extricated does not appear. When taken out he had no cloaths on, they having been stripped off, it is supposed in order to make his climbing the chimney less difficult. The boy when discovered was found sticking by the upper part of his body, the legs hanging down. A Coroner's Inquest was taken the next day at the Punch-Bowl in Henlock Court, Ship Yard, St. Clement Dunes, when the following verdict was delivered.

"Dead through very great negligence of Mrs. Whitfield and of her journeyman John Best, in not sending for proper assistance to extricate the deceased out of the chimney flue whilst living."

The Society in their Report recommend the following chimney-Sweepers, as using machines.

Richard Johnson, No. 4, Baldwin's Place, Baldwin's Gardens, Holborn.

\* Two sisters are thus employed at Windsor.

George Smart, Ordnance Wharf, Westminster Bridge.

Robert Smart, No. 15, Bell Alley, Coleman Street.

Benjamin Watson, No. 2, Portland Street, Cavendish Square.

ANIMALS' FRIEND.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Mr. Editor,

I was in hopes that ere this, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, or through some of the diurnal prints, I should have seen the intention of the friends of humanity once more declared, for renewing their application to parliament, for a bill to prevent the horrid abuse and ill usage of the brute creation ; to which they are still, to the reproach of the British nation exposed. It is the firm hope, however, of an infinitely large majority of this nation, that they shall be able to rescue themselves from this reproach, incurred by comparatively a very few (thank God) of those, who boast themselves indeed, to possess the feelings of humanity, and who *call themselves* Christians, but who, by their actions prove that they have no claim to the one, and refute their appropriation to the other title.

The friends of humanity found their hopes, first on the *justice* of their cause, and secondly on the firmness and talent of the enlightened nobleman, who last session, was the eloquent advocate for creatures, who are capable of speaking only by a dumb eloquence. Their sufferings, to those who see them not, require such an advocate as that nobleman, to prove their existence ; and although their eyes may not have been shocked with the miserable spectacles, many are reluctantly compelled to witness them in the streets of this great metropolis.

To that benevolent nobleman we again look up, assured that he will not relax in his endeavors to carry a point, of incalculable benefit to those whom it is meant to relieve ; and equally honourable to the national character ! What, Sir ! shall, *we* shew less earnestness and perseverance in so merciful a cause, than our opponents do in a cruel one ? it would be a libel to assert it ; but yet, while we delay, how many poor animals are suffering, and perhaps even *more* from our temporary defeat. The following anecdote will too well illustrate this fear :

A brute, in *human shape*, soon after Lord Erskine's Bill had been rejected by one branch of the legislature, was most cruelly and unmercifully beating and ill using that noble and useful animal the horse, who, smarting under the lash of his savage master's whip, could not passively bear his ill treatment,

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when the *witty* savage, exulting in his barbarity exclaimed: "Oh d—n ye, what 'you have been reading Lord Erskine's Bill, 'have ye?'" and so exclaiming, redoubled his merciless blows.

This, Sir, should be a stimulus to our hearty endeavors, and it is to the immortal credit of a provincial town, that while we have been *talking* they have been *acting*; and have formed a society for befriending poor helpless animals.

I trust that no *specious* arguments will prevail with the well disposed, by insinuating into their minds *fears*, that the bill in question, will not have the desired effect. What, Sir! if it should not be productive of *all* the good its friends hope for and expect from it, is that an argument for doing no good at all? Surely such sophistry cannot prevail with those who are in *earnest*. When once the trial is made, what is *then* found to be defective, may be remedied, it is an argument, therefore, *for* the trial, and not against it; it is by the united efforts of many, however insignificant and feeble individually, that great ends are accomplished. As one of those "whose *spirit* is willing, though his flesh be weak," I am prompted to this essay for the general cause, in the hope that those who are *able* may be also *willing* to set their shoulders to the wheel of our labour; and in this hope,

I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A Friend to the proposed  
*Animals' Friend Society.*

### DIDASCALIA.

Now we resume the pen; for since we meet  
Such swarms of desperate bards in every street,  
'Twere vicious clemency to spare the oil,  
And hapless paper they are sure to spoil.

*Juvenal, Sat. 1.*

THE FREE KNIGHTS; or, The Edict of Charlemagne: a Drama, in Three Acts, interspersed with Music: as performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By Frederick Reynolds. Price 2s. 6d. pp. 72. Westley and Parrish, London: 1810.

This play is sent into the world without either preface, puff to the managers or players, or even an advertisement to the reader, serving the office of pioneer to clear the way. As this has been overlooked by the witty author, we shall endeavour to aid him, by extracting once more\* a piece of intelligence from a former play of his, judiciously exemplifying why this gentleman still continues to write bad plays. "Beef and mutton," says he, "are

"the objects of my ambition, and perhaps I  
"would as soon gain them by bad jokes, as  
"by good jokes, because, *if by accident*, I  
"were to write one *sterling* comedy, I know  
"to a certainty I could never write another."  
Now, as we are always inclined to candour, we cannot withhold our compliments to this author for having adhered to truth, and thus having avoided in his present production, eliciting any thing like "sterling;" and we as ingenuously inform him, that if he can exchange such manufacture as *The Free Knights*, for good beef and mutton, he certainly is a great gainer—and although it may turn out to be a bad joke for the public, yet to him it evidently is a good one. Our immortal bard somewhere says, (in describing Ajax)—"this lord wears his wit in his belly, and his guts in his head:"—but from Shakespeare let us return to the point, or rather to the play; premising, that the Free Knights were members of that extraordinary association, which originated in the political dissensions and divisions of the German Empire; and was long an object of terror in that country, under the name of the Secret Tribunal. A very interesting account of the constitution and proceedings of this terrific society, is to be found in a German novel, called *Heiman of Unna*, from whence Mr. R. has taken the foundation of his

#### *Dramatis Personæ and Fable.*

|                                           |                   |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Prince Palatine .....                     | Mr. Egerton.      |
| Abbot of Corley .....                     | Mr. Young.        |
| Baron Ravensberg .....                    | Mr. Blanchard.    |
| Count Roland .....                        | Mr. Inledon.      |
| Ravensberg .....                          | Mr. C. Kemble.    |
| Prisoner .....                            | Mr. Claremont.    |
| Bernardo .....                            | Mr. Chapman.      |
| St. Clair .....                           | Mr. Cresswell.    |
| Everard .....                             | Mr. Atkins.       |
| Zastrow .....                             | Mr. Jefferies.    |
| Walbourg .....                            | Mr. King.         |
| Christopher .....                         | Mr. Fawcett.      |
| Oliver .....                              | Mr. Simmons.      |
| Countess Roland .....                     | Mrs. Davenport.   |
| Ulrica .....                              | Mrs. Dickons.     |
| Agnes .....                               | Mrs. H. Johnston. |
| Free Knights—Crusaders—Soldiers—Falconers |                   |
| —Dancers—Attendants.—Scene, Westphalia.   |                   |

An elector of Saxony dying, leaves an infant daughter to the guardianship of his brother; who, tempted by the near prospect of sovereign power, practices with his intimate friend, Manfredi, to induce him to destroy the infant princess. Manfredi, finding him bent on her destruction, and fearing that, should he refuse, some ready and more willing instrument might be found, appears to consent; and sets out with the infant princess to a distant castle, attended by a numerous train of servants, whom on entering a forest he dismisses, and pursues his way alone. All this, as it was agreed between him and the ambitious uncle, who had proposed that Manfredi should murder the child in the forest. He, however, had resolved to save her, but is attacked by a band of outlaws, and being overpowered by num-

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 88.

bers, loses the child on the banks of the Danube. The uncle, as false to his supposed instrument as unnatural to his niece, instantly gives out that Manfredi had assassinated the child; to which story his dismissal of his train, on entering the forest, gives credibility: a price is set on Manfredi's head, and all his connections are pursued with vengeance. The ambitious uncle's plot prospers, and he of course succeeds to the electorate. About 16 years after this, (at which period the drama commences) upon visiting the castle of the Baron Ravensberg, the elector is startled by the appearance of a young female, who bears a striking resemblance to the mother of his injured niece: and as he had never received confirmation of the death of the child, he becomes alarmed; inquires of the baron who she is; learns that he had found her sixteen years before, on the banks of the Danube, and is by these, and other circumstances, convinced that she is indeed his niece. Upon this he instantly employs one of the Free Knights (his creature), to summon her before the Secret Tribunal, as the daughter of the traitor Manfredi. She appears, and is of course convicted on his deposition alone; but from the death to which she is condemned, she is saved by the young Ravensberg her lover, who had just before been elected a Free Knight; and who procures her escape from her dungeon, from which she flies for sanctuary to the abbey of Corbey. Hither, however, she is instantly pursued by the Free Knights, who affix to the gate of the abbey another summons for her appearance. —The Abbot, who is Manfredi in disguise, and knows therefore, that she is unjustly pursued, (since she is summoned as his daughter and he never had a child) without the least suspicion of who she is, resolves to protect her; notwithstanding the remonstrances and threats of his brotherhood, who represent the danger of opposing the decree of the elector and the Secret Tribunal. In the mean time a party of the Free Knights rush into the abbey, and are about to sacrifice their victim, when the Abbot points to the statue of Charlemagne, its founder, and claims his dormant charter, granted to the abbey by that monarch, to protect and pardon all offenders. The knights release their victim and retire. Their religious scruples, however, are soon removed by the elector, and they return in a body to take the abbey by assault, which the Abbot had declared his resolution to defend against them. His monks refusing to obey him, go to open the gates. In the mean time he discovers, by a mantle which young Ravensberg brings, and in which the orphan victim was found, that she is the princess, niece of the Elector. At this moment the knights rush into the chapel with the Elector at their head, burst open the sanctuary, and dragging their victim from the altar, the Elector is about to plunge his sword into her bosom, when the Abbot discovers himself; the Elector shrinks from before him, and confesses his villainies; the princess is acknowledged by her subjects, receives young Ravensberg for her husband, and attends the installation of Manfredi, as Abbot, with which the piece concludes.

Previous to the appearance of this play, the puffs of the managers had announced some-

thing of a superior nature, as coming out, worthy the English drama and the New Theatre, adorned with all the pomp of pageantry, music, dancing, &c. &c. and when we recollect that this same piece was to have ushered to the admiration of John Bull, not only Madame Catalani, but perhaps half a dozen manly Italians, &c. we certainly did expect no common exertions would be made on so joyful, satisfactory, and rational an occasion, as this great acquisition to the BRITISH stage. —But, however well meant, this event has turned out the direct contrary, and we have again to register a disappointment. It is, as we before remarked, taken from the German, and our readers will therefore not be surprised, if the author has, *by inspiration*, contrived to make it as heavy as lead. —The story is exceedingly well calculated for scenic representation, and we wish it had been undertaken by one more capable of doing it justice. Respecting its literary merit we wish to be entirely silent — we shall only insert specimens of the poetry, and as they are the *wittiest* things in the piece, the author will no doubt thank us for our favour to his muse.

*Duet—Christopher and Ulrica.*

*Chris.* When a little farm we keep,

And have little girls and boys,

With little pigs and sheep,\*

To make a little noise—

Oh! what happy, merry days we'll see!

*Ulrica.* Then we'll keep a little maid,

And a little man beside;

And a little horse and pad,

To take a little ride,

With the children sitting on our knee.

*Chris.* The boys I'll conduct,

*Ulrica.* The girls I'll instruct;

*Chris.* In reading I'll engage,

Each son is not deficient;

*Ulrica.* In music, I presage,

Each girl is a proficient.

*Chris.* Now, boy, your A, B, C! †

*Ulrica.* Now, girl, your solfa!

\* In this little babyism, purloined from songs for little masters and misses, the author has like a true epicurean, kept his *haut goût* in view, and has tintured it with a slice of *bacon*, and a relish of *mutton*, to encourage his *muse*, though in the nursery!

† This A B C song, we understand, was meant to be the *primer* for Madame Catalani's study of the English language—and we should be glad if Mr. R. had finished what he has so ingeniously begun, as the pronunciation of Madame C. at the Oratorios at this theatre, is quite ludicrous: who can be inspired with those great and sublime ideas which ought, even in music, to accompany the expression of "Lord God Almighty," when she pronounces those words *Lort Goat A-*

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## Song—Ulrica.

## I.

Sure woman's to be pitied  
Whenever she's committed,  
For being fond and gay;  
And those who cry out "shame!"  
Are very much to blame—

*That's all I say.*

## II.

I never could discover  
Why listening to a lover  
Throughout the live long day,  
Should be miscall'd offence,  
*It is not common sense!!*

*That's all I say.*

## III.

But though the old and haughty  
Pretend 'tis very naughty,  
They think a different way;  
For this, I know, is true,  
They do as others do—

*That's all I say.*

Such, gentle reader, is the kind of goods the author has been lucky enough to contrive to barter for beef and mutton—if you wish for more, consult the great original! where you will find intermixed with the serious matter, some scenes and characters intended to be comic; but any thing so contemptibly dull, childish, and unnatural, you never saw perhaps before, and we hope you will never see again. There is nothing that has the most remote affinity to wit, nothing that can be called even the shadow of character, nothing that bears the least semblance of incident, or of connection with the main fable. It is the tail and ears of an ass clumsily botched on to the stuffed skin of a lion. We therefore thank the author for kindly furnishing us with a description of his work.

"It is not common sense—"

"That's all we say."

Thus we have again to regret that this department of our work should be of so melancholy a nature; in troth we are absolutely mere sextons to the muses, and are perpetually tolling the passing bell for some poor imp of theatric literature, if it can be so called. Notwithstanding the vain boastings of the managers at the bottom of their placards, they do but announce the birth of productions, whose poetical lives have just that state the poet has so finely described,

"as wretches have o'er-night,

"That wait for execution in the morn."

*lamoity* ♀ If *Italians* are to sing such divine compositions to Englishmen, and they are so infatuated as to endure them, they must be content to banish all those feelings which have hitherto been associated in the minds of Christian audiences.

Though we ought to have noticed the *Free Knights* in our last, yet by waiting, we have the advantage of relating its melancholy exit after lingering some days in consumptive dejection;—but we are in duty bound, as liberal critics, to thank the scene-painter, and no one else; no, not even the musical composer, whose originality had not one poor spark of character throughout the whole composition.

## LYCEUM.

March 13—*The Maniac, or, the Swiss Banditti*, a new serio-comic opera, of three acts, was performed at this theatre, of which the *Dramatis Personæ* and Fable, are as follow.

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Henry Cleveland ..... | Mr. Phillips.  |
| Montalbert .....      | Mr. Holland.   |
| Rupert .....          | Mr. Wroughton. |
| Augustine .....       | Mr. Raymond.   |
| Gosford .....         | Mr. Palmer.    |
| Samson .....          | Mr. Smith.     |
| Hubert .....          | Mr. Dowton.    |
| Dory .....            | Mr. Mathews.   |
| Lauretta .....        | Mrs. Mountain. |
| Claribel .....        | Mrs. Bishop.   |
| Jennet .....          | Mrs. Bland.    |

Officers, Soldiers, Fishermen, Robbers, &c.  
&c.—Scene, Switzerland.—Time, the action.

Montalbert and Augustine, brothers, and men of rank in the army, are enamoured of Claribel, the daughter of Rupert.—Jealousy ranking in the mind of Augustine, he employs Gosford (an assassin) to murder his brother, whom he attacks, wounds, and leaves as dead. Rumours being abroad, accusing Augustine of the supposed murder, he flies, in company with Gosford, and they become the leaders of the banditti. Montalbert, summoned to the wars, leaves his friend Cleveland as protector of his beloved Claribel. During his absence, Cleveland, forgetful of his duty, seduces Lauretta, the sister of Claribel, from her father's house, but with an intention of marrying her—Lauretta hearing a report that her father had died distracted for her loss, becomes frantic, flies from her lover's arms, and wanders wildly in the country, making the ruins of an abbey her abode—being humanely protected by Hubert, a trusty servant of Montalbert, who affects madness to avoid punishment, that he may be enabled to secure her from insult. Rupert, in the mean time has been ruined by the fraud of a friend in whom he confided, and retires from the world near the very spot to which his phrenzied daughter has flown. The wars ended, Montalbert returns, and arrives at the head of troops destined to disperse a banditti in the country—He rescues Claribel, who had been torn from her home by Augustine—and at last meets with Cleveland, with whom he is about to fight—when Lauretta appears, prevents them, recognizes Cleveland, flies from him in horror, is about to precipitate herself from a rock into the lake, and is saved by her father—the sudden shock of meeting her father and lover restores her partially to reason.—The rivalry of Dory (a

fisherman), and Hubert, for the love of Jennet, form the other and lighter part of the drama; and the piece ends with a general reconciliation, and the following chorus and finale:

Now the days of grief are o'er,  
Days of joy shall smile once more,  
And mirth each blessing shall restore,  
*With happiness returning:*

Let the strains of joy flow round,  
Echoes shall repeat the sound:  
For she that long was lost is found,\*  
*And there's an end of mourning.*

At this intelligence we "smiled once more," and were, like the poet, exceedingly glad, "with happiness returning!" as we had been in a state of grief and mourning all through the piece, owing to the languor occasioned by this production of Mr. Arnold's *frisky* muse. The composer of the music, however, and the painter of the scenes, are entitled to those thanks of which, in former days, writers were alone worthy. They scorned to be like chimney sweepers on a May morning, bedecked with tinsel ornaments to cover the costume of their sweeping trade.

"It's a rare thing to be a manager!" said a friend to us, as the curtain fell, amidst howlings, hisses, and approbation, after the first representation of this *Maniac*.

"Why?" quoth we—willing to hear how our friend would make out his case.

"Why? Mr. Didascalía!" answered he. "You surely do not mean to ask *why*? You, who are such an adept in stage criticism.—You, who are continually vibrating in our ears that any trash will do now-a-days, if it does but come from a manager, who can command fine scenery, a little good music, and shewy dresses to glitter withal.—You, who know that such a thing as this play, for instance, might be wrote in a couple of days, put into rehearsal, and puffed off in all the newspapers in London, by means of some dozen of paid for paragraphs, and pliant editors who enter the theatre, as you have informed us (for I quote your own words!) *in forma pauperis*:† and you must allow that one good turn deserves another.—You, who first told the public that curious editorial story

\* This elegant operatic poetry is truly exhilarating, and does honour to the age we live in—yet we suspect it is not original;—it reminds us of the true London barrow-women's cry, in praise of Kentish cherries:

"Round and round;  
Only two-pence a pound;  
There's none better found,  
Upon Kentish ground," &c. &c.

† Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 409.

‡ Ibid. Vol. IV. p. 694.

about quack *Pizarro*,\* and which if it had not been for your independence, the public would never have known—*You*, who....."

"Mercy on us, friend," we rejoined, "pray stop, or you will lay open all the arcana of theatrical management. Do but grant a truce and we will, if you allow us breathing time, give you a recipe to make a modern opera in half the time you have so liberally allowed for writing this under animadversion."—"Upon condition then that you print it in the next *Panorama*, Mr. Didascalía," said our friend, "I'll hold my peace; for egad it is a shame the public should be so insulted."—We gave him our word that we would; and we trust that after-ages, in justice to the present enlightened times, will refer to it; if the *Panorama* should escape the wreck of literature, which is preparing by the Jaffa assassin *Napoleon premier*, who has already begun to cut up half the printers and booksellers of Paris, and to starve the other half, in compliment to that *liberté de la presse, l'égalité, et la philosophie*, with which the French revolution commenced its career.

*Recipe for making a Scerio-Comic Opera, as practised in the beginning of the nineteenth century, by Master Samuel Arnold, cook to the Lyceum, and restaurateur to the English Opera, enticed by French dancers.*

The piece to be ushered in by a tolerably good overture, by Mr. Bishop—then up with the curtain; a wood and cavern is discovered with sundry robbers singing out as lustily as they can bawl, "that morn'gins peep" and that "no noise may their path reveal"—then a song by the most *fase*† robber—a glee follows, with another noisy chorus by a number of fishermen, who after roaring "that the grey eye'd morn tints the skies," tell us "that all is hush'd and silence reigns!"—a lady then jumps upon the stage, singing about the morn's return—a duet, and a song a-piece, by a lady and gentleman—another duet—a chorus—a trio—a chorus about the porpoises, &c.—which we transcribe for its descriptive powers, elegant alliteration, and managerial literature:

Sometimes the Porpoise rolls his clumsy form  
Round our light snacks, and prophecies the storm,  
Then haste we home: while distant thunders rise,  
And soon the tempest roars, and rolls along the  
skies!!!

a trio—a full chorus by fishermen, informing the audience, "that no lives are so happy as fishermen's lives." End of act I.

\* See this anecdote in *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 89.

† Reader, this is a pun.—See the works of Arnold and Hook, licentiates in punning.

Curtain rises to soft music, and discovers a band of robbers drinking and singing a glee, descriptive of "pushing about the bottle, boys." The aforesaid robbers next sing the following excellent acting chorus as described.

The tyger *couches* in the wood,  
And waits to shed the trav'ler's blood,  
And so couch we!

(Here all the robbers sneak and "couch like spaniels with lolling tongues.")

We spring upon him to supply

(Here all the robbers suddenly spring up from their couching; all grim, like real tigers.)

What men to our wants deny,  
And so springs he!\*

*Exeunt* springing and looking grim as they depart—next a song by a fisherman—then a mad lady enters and tells us, singing, "that the night was dark," and that "the longest of lanes has a turning they say;"—then half a dozen songs by different ladies and gentlemen, one a volunteer (by a friend)—next a duet—then a company of soldiers enter, properly accoutred, with firelocks, boots, and whiskers, and fall a singing (along with their gallant captain, *à la militaire*) a chorus about "crushing the robbers." End of act 2.

Act 3, opens with a rondo by a lady, "Go my love,"—then a duet about catching fish (note, nothing to be said about *gudgeons*:† no reflections on the audience!)—a song by a volunteer, (a friend)—an air by a lady—chorus by the robbers—a fine heroic song by a gentleman, in the bravura style, accompanied with thunder and lightening, with a stroke at the thunder and the winds, as follows—

Then, thunder, rage! and war, thou battling wind!

For what's your storms, to tempests of the mind!

Then the piece concludes happily with a finale about "grief being o'er," and "an end of mourning." End of act 3.—So let fall the curtain.

This, with a mixture of poor puns, common-place observations, inflated language, and ideas taken from other works; for instance, the Castle of Andalusia, the Mountaineers, Hamlet, Lear, *cum multis aliis*, will make you, friend, as times go, either a serio-comic

\* We wish to praise, *en passant*, the admirable manner of the gentlemen who enacted the robbers;—they sneaked, they couched, they sprang, and they looked grim, *à merveille*! their acting appeared perfectly natural,—and in justice to them we record it, as one proof at least, in spite of snarling critics, of good acting in the nineteenth century.

† Reader, this is another pun. See again licentiates Hook and Arnold.

opera, or a comical tragic one, or a pantomimico-comico-serio farcical opera, at a very little trouble; and what is infinitely to be commended, if it should be too long, any part may be left out, and the piece never the worse for the omission."

"But, good Mr. Didascalía, I crave your pardon:—surely this is what we have been misspending our time about to-night!"—

"Precisely, friend, THE MANIAC—but as surely the author never wasted so much time in composing it, as we have done in attending it, or he must be a dunce indeed—as you perceive, now we have dissected it for your information—"

"Yes, verily, it is a rare thing to be a manager!"

It was ten o'clock before the piece concluded—and we understand it has been materially shortened since, which must have considerably added to the general effect.\*—Our readers will be kind enough to remember that we speak here in the style of the author, though we cannot entirely give credit to one of his puffs displaying the power of the poor Maniac, whose warblings were represented to be so very pathetic, as to dissolve even the players, who represented the peasants, into tears!—*Risum teneatis amici!*

#### Covent Garden.

If it be the province of the comic muse in her lowest department, "to make that idiot laughter keep men's eyes, and strain their cheeks to idle merriment"—why then we must perforce thank Mr. Grefulh for the temporary relaxation and relief he has afforded us by his *Budget of Blunders*, from the ponderous puerilities of Mr. Reynolds. His *Budget* is full of fun and merriment; less occasioned, it is true, by wit and good writing, than by situation and *équivoque*, but if we can laugh at a modern farce, it is as much as we can expect in the present state of dramatic literature.—The following is the story:

Arnold guardian (Old Growler) designs his ward Sophia for Doctor Smugface, with a view of preventing his accounts being scrupulously examined; however Miss falls in love with a Captain Meldrey, and of course disregards Smugface, who is mistaken for a lunatic, escaped from his friends, in his way to a Dr. Dablancoeur's, the keeper of a private mad-house, and who is a Frenchman—an intriguing Abigail, as usual, assists in the plot, and after a variety of whimsical incidents, principally arising from some of the cha-

\* The glee about "the grey-ey'd morn"—the trios and chorus of the "porpoise's rollings," &c.—the two volunteer songs by friends, and another, have been entirely taken away—to the credit of the respective authors—and, alack and well-a-day! the celebrated tyger acting is now left out.

meters imagining each other mad, the young lady is united to her dear captain, and Doctor Smug-face remains the laugh and butt of the company, the usual fate of farcical disappointed lovers.

#### Lyceum.

A new Farce, called *Hit or Miss*, was lately exhibited at this Theatre; to which our observations, as above, on *the Budget of Blunders*, may be applied. Its principal merit consists in holding up to ridicule the silly club lately raised into vogue—the *sprigs* of some of our modern notability, called the *Whip Club*, or *Four-in-Hand*, one of the characters, denominated *Cypher*, being of that fraternity. We cordially thank the author, Mr. Pocock, for thus exposing to public contempt this representative of the club, though but a *cypher*!

A correspondent has noticed to us, that in this farce he enumerated nearly fifty occasions where the vile and degrading practice of swearing was used by the gentlemen actors, and begs us to notice it;—we reiterate what we have before remarked: that no reformation can be expected from the players, the public must accomplish it themselves: they should severely reprobate this insult to good manners and common decency, and insist on the managers preventing it: without public effort no good effect will be produced, notwithstanding the petition now pending before the Legislature, for building a new theatre, solely to preserve our Morals, and to initiate young people in the virtuous mystery of Stage-playing!!!

And now we are on this subject, we remind Mr. Munden, that swearing is no proof of good acting, neither is telling a brother performer, *that's a d—d lie*, any proof of wit, however it may appear to him off the stage. We allude to *The Budget of Blunders*: and after all, stage-swearing is done in a bungling way; the butchers' men at the shambles, the draymen in the streets, porters and fishermen by day, and gold finders by night, can act this part better than he does, for they do it *secundum artem*, and with their vulgarity and indecency, they occasionally utter something quaint and original, which the clowns and mummers of the theatre are not expected to do."

"Fines should be levied," says Collier, "upon those performers who utter oaths, and the money given to some public charity. After a few examples, the evil would cease;" and those theatrical gentlemen who use it, perhaps, might be rendered decent men off the stage—"a consummation devoutly to be wished!" to talk in their own way.—In respect to the Poets, who put themselves on a level with the most profligate players, in writing and printing oaths, "they," continues our author, "are of all people most to

blame. They want even the plea of *Bullies and Sharpers*. There's no encounter, no starts of passion, no sudden accidents to decompose them. They swear in solitude and cool blood, under thought and deliberation, for business and for exercise: this is a terrible circumstance; it makes all *malice prepense*, and enforces the guilt and the reckoning."

Addison, in the *Spectator*, No. 371, tells an anecdote of a gentleman, who took occasion "to bring together such of his friends as were addicted to a foolish habitual custom of swearing. In order to shew them the absurdity (rather sinfulness) of this practice, he placed an amanuensis in a private part of the room. After the second bottle, when men open their minds without reserve, my honest friend began to take notice of the many sonorous but unnecessary words that had passed in his house since their sitting down at table, and how much good conversation they had lost by giving way to such superfluous phrases. "What a tax, (says he) would they have raised for the poor, had we put the laws in execution upon one another." Every one of them took his gentle reproof in good part. Upon which he told them, that knowing their conversation would have no secrets in it, he had ordered it to be taken down in writing, and for the humour sake would read it to them, if they pleased. There were ten sheets of it, which might have been reduced to two, had there not been those abominable interpolations I have before mentioned. Upon the reading of it in cold blood, it looked rather like a conference of fiends, than of men. In short, every one trembled at himself, upon hearing calmly what he had pronounced amid the heat and inadvertency of discourse."

A correspondent has severely censured us for not rendering an account of the last new pantomime, called *Harlequin Pedlar*, brought forward at Covent Garden Theatre. We are in this instance proud to have incurred his displeasure—as we most assuredly have a higher opinion of our readers' understanding, than to entertain them with the exploits of Harlequin, or his fellow hero the dying jack-ass; which, some say, was intended as a compliment to the public on the termination of the O-Pæian war—but which the heroic leaders of that army deny, and say in their turn, that it more resembles a hit (though unintentional) at the so abjectly asking pardon of the *what do you want manager*.

Was't nobly done, monopolists of farce, To treat your patron just like Balaam's ass; And when at length the patient creature spoke, Ruffians! to tell him with a murderous stroke? But, tremble, wretches! and believe the bard, You still shall meet the prophet's dire reward!

O-Pæiad, p. 16.

## HISTORY OF CYRUS :

## A SPECIMEN OF THE NARRATIONS OF ARMENIAN HISTORIANS.

Continental politicians are all agog, and almost aghast, in breathless expectation of who? and what? and whence? and, all about the successor to the Empress Josephine in the eternal and immutable affection of the Emperor of France, the King of Italy, the Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine. Will Russia give a princess? Will the Russian Princess adhere to her refusal? What other power, is it possible, may consent? How different political matches may eventually prove from what was the intention of their makers, needs no other evidence than that arising from the late union of the Austrian Maria Antoinette, with Louis XVI. of France. There is not the smallest doubt of the best intentions for the welfare of the two monarchies, having prevailed in the minds of those who promoted it, and who, when it was accomplished, sincerely congratulated their sovereigns on the prospect of permanent concord.—Providence directed this very connection to be one mean of subsequent atrocities. Should Austria again form a similar connection, who can venture to predict the consequences?

Is this any thing new?—By no means. It has been the practice in all ages of the world, among ambitious sovereigns to render connections subservient to political purposes. They abandon all thoughts of domestic satisfaction, in order to accomplish stratagems from which they hope for advantage, in the prosecution of their schemes of aggrandizement: and thus what should be a source of felicity, is perverted into an occasion of misery. Happily for the sex, not many are born princesses; and of these, few can be objects of profligate ambition. Happily the affections of mankind, the solace of life, the bond of terrestrial enjoyments, is free to the human race, without being shackled by such impositions, as a supposititious grandeur affects to require. These reflections have forced themselves upon us, when favoured by a valued friend, with an instance in which the history of past ages is placed in a new light, so far as regards a great monarchy of the east, by having recourse to other authorities than those in which it has been custom-

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ary hitherto to acquiesce. For much information, doubtless, we are obliged to the writers of Greece and Rome; but we dare not consider them as infallible guides. Even in what concerns their own countries, they have felt the influence of party motives and of local prejudices; but in what concerns foreign states they have often adopted the rumours of the day, rather than correct truth, founded on authentic documents. This has been so notoriously the case, in the instance of Cyrus the Conqueror of the East, that some learned men have inclined to number him among the imaginary heroes of popular tradition; and perhaps he has escaped that fate, principally from the station he occupies in the sacred writings. As an instance, therefore, of the light which may be cast on the incidents of his history, by means of eastern authors, we insert what the Armenian historians relate concerning him. The particulars are at least as oriental in their character, as those for which we are beholden to the classic writers.

Xenophon, in his life of Cyrus, has mixed so much fable with truth, that he has rendered many political and military events suspicious: even the famous retreat of the ten thousand. He has placed Chaldea in Armenia, and made the reign of the son precede that of the father: in the second and third books of the "Institutions," he introduces various anecdotes, names of persons, and historical and geographical facts, which existed solely in his own imagination. What we are about to report, rests on the authority of Armenian writers, and on a regular tradition.

Soon after the destruction of the Assyrian empire, the great Cyrus rose in splendor on the political horizon of Asia. Among the eastern powers, he found only Armenia worthy of a confederacy. He cultivated the friendship of Tygranes I.; and that monarch was the first to assist in developing his prowess and military talents. From his earliest years he possessed a prepossessing person, and his mind was capacious and animated. At the age of ten years, his father sent him to Ecbatana, to be educated at Court; he made a rapid progress in politics and tactics; his reasonings, knowledge and opinions, confounded the most learned. Arbazes, one of his father's ministers, to whose care he was entrusted, zealously applied himself to the cultivation of such happy talents. Having lost a son of about the same age, he adopted Cyrus as his own. When he had completed his studies, Cyrus returned to court, by order



of his father. Tygranes hearing of his great talents, invited him to Armenia, and gave him in marriage his sister Bergiah, in the year 560 B. C. While he was in that kingdom, his time was chiefly employed in military exercises, and in the chase. About a year after his return to Persia, Cambyzes died, and his friend Arbazes obtained for him, the Satrapal Government held by his father. As soon as he found himself at the head of the civil administration in Persia, he began to reflect seriously on the deliverance of his country from the yoke of the Medes. His proud soul could not brook dependence. His alliance with Tygranes laid the foundation of his future grandeur: he obtained from that prince a promise of all the succours he might want; and as soon as he found himself able to measure his forces with those of Astyages, he proclaimed himself *autocrat* of Persia.

Astyages was not gifted with valour; but he possessed, in a supreme degree the art of dissimulation, and the refinements of a crafty politician. He soon found that Cyrus was ably supported by his brother-in-law; and as he could not repel force by force, he basely conceived the treacherous design of murdering Tygranes; to this intent he convoked his council. The favorites advised him to raise a considerable levy, and to demand succours of his allies, particularly of his brother-in-law Cræsus King of Lydia. Astyages observed that such a plan might certainly arrest the progress of the enemy for some time; but that they were not certain of vanquishing two such formidable rivals at once; and that, in a similar conjuncture, it was not only necessary to collect a powerful force, but that infallible means must also be found of annihilating both rivals. "Nothing," said he, "can better disconcert the plan of an enemy and insure his destruction, than treachery, under the mask of friendship. Though without credit and money, and having no army, yet I could easily ask in marriage Tygranuhi the king of Armenia's eldest sister. Should I obtain her, I might soon contract a friendship with her brother, then bribe his family and favorites, and cause him to perish by poison or by the dagger."

His impious council approved of the plan, and Astyages wrote the following letter to Tygranes: "My Brother, thou knowest that the greatest favor which the Gods can grant to princes, is a great many wise and valiant friends: that is the surest method of restraining the fury of ambition, of averting the menaces of the wicked, of curbing the rash efforts of the envious, of banishing discord from our states, of maintaining good order internally, and of causing our authority to be respected externally. Convinced

that such advantages will be the result of our mutual friendship, I have resolved to unite with thee in the closest bands. Thou wilt strengthen our common happiness by granting me in marriage thy amiable sister the beautiful Tygranuhi. If thou acceptest my request, be assured that the princess will become the queen of queens.

I wish thee every prosperity,

*Thy brother Astyages, King."*

Tygranes, who had no suspicion of Astyages's perfidy, received his ambassadors in the handsomest manner, and accepted the proposition. When all the preliminary arrangements were made, the parties met on the frontiers, and the marriage was celebrated with all possible pomp and dignity. Astyages, the better to conceal his designs, commanded that his consort should be considered as the first personage in the kingdom; he wished all the court to depend upon her, and obey her orders; he admitted her into his privy council, and even entrusted her with the regal administration.

One day in conversation, Astyages turned the discourse to the subject of the revolt in Persia, excited by Cyrus, and the apparent sanction given to it by Tygranes. To inspire her with the hatred which he bore to Tygranes, he said to her, "Zaruih queen of Armenia, thy sister-in-law, through jealousy of thee has concerted an alliance between thy brother and Cyrus, to seize on my states and destroy me. The ambition of Zaruih, is to see herself one day queen of these realms." He then explained to her that it would be necessary to come to the decision, either of seeing themselves driven from the throne, and perishing by a cruel death; or of preventing such calamities by the destruction of their enemies, particularly of her brother.

The virtuous Tygranuhi was seized with horror, on learning the criminal intention of her husband. However, she disguised her feelings, with the view of rendering assistance to her brother. She replied with calmness, and shewed only the lively interest she took in the preservation of his person. But she lost no time in secretly imparting to her brother the information she had received. After such a communication to the queen, Astyages expected no opposition to his plan. He sent an invitation to Tygranes to meet him on the frontiers, where objects were to be discussed, of much too interesting a nature either to be committed to paper, or to be entrusted to the discretion of an envoy. Tygranes, aware of the treachery, sent for answer: "I will meet Astyages; not for an interview, but for a fight."

Although the King of Armenia kept his troops on a war establishment, and might have marched immediately against Media,

yet to render his vengeance more signal, he imparted the plot to Cyrus, who was then engaged in subjecting the different people in Persia; and invited him to turn his arms against the Median monarch. Tygranes began, by fortifying his frontiers against any invasion from the King of Lydia, who was the father-in-law and ally of Astyages, he raised also a considerable levy in Cappadocia, Georgia, Albania, and Mount Caucasus, and then marched against Media. The two armies met on the frontiers of Atropatania. Astyages frequently endeavored to give battle, but Tygranes who wished to wait for the arrival of Cyrus, and was afraid of irritating Astyages, while his sister remained in Media, acted five months on the defensive, and diverted the enemy by slight skirmishes, until he was sure of a decisive blow, and of saving Tygranuhi. In fact, the queen, disguised in male attire, at length escaped to her brother.

Soon after her arrival, Tygranes heard that Cyrus, who had subdued the rebellious people, was advancing at the head of a large force, impatient of signalizing himself by fresh conquests. Each party then endeavored to begin the action: Cyrus opposed the enemy's left wing; and Tygranes made the Medes fall back, by occupying a very advantageous post. To harass the enemy the confederates made partial attacks on different points, seized on the heights, and appeared to rest on their arms for some days. While the Median army remained quiet in its position, the Persico-Armenians surprised it in the night, made a horrible slaughter, and pursued it to the gates of Ecbatana. Astyages had scarcely time to retreat to his palace; the capital was besieged, and soon surrendered, and the king then saved himself by flight. He retired to the frontiers of Hyrcania, collected the remains of his army, and again opposed the enemy. The Persico-Armenian princes who were ignorant of the king's escape, sought to draw from his favorites and the royal family the secret of his concealment; or at least to shew them his corpse if he were dead; when to their great astonishment they heard that he was at the head of a new army, and coming to surprize the victors at Ecbatana.

Then Cyrus and Tygranes, leaving a body of troops in the capital, marched to meet Astyages, whom they engaged at the foot of the Hyrcanian mountains. Astyages fought so desperately, that the victory long remained undecided. In the heat of the action, however, he received the stroke of a battle-axe from the hand of Tygranes, which cleft his head and laid him lifeless on the field. The Medes, having learned his fate, submitted to the conquerors. [Moses of Chorene, b. 1. ch. 27, 28. Ciamecian, b. 1. ch. 12.]

Cyrus, by this victory, became lawful sovereign of Media. Tygranes, satisfied with having destroyed a formidable rival, and having settled the sovereignty on his brother-in-law and sister, accepted as his portion of the conquest, the treasures of Astyages, and 10,000 prisoners; among whom were Argenis his last wife, his two sons Darius and Cyaxares, and the remainder of his children and concubines. He established colonies in the eastern plains of Ararath, and gave to Argenis a whole village built on the ruins of an ancient city, where she received a pension suitable to her rank. He carried his attentions so far towards the young queen, as even to erect a temple on the spot, and to form an establishment of priests, for the worship of the Median Gods.

Tygranes, moreover, did not forget what he owed to his sister Tygranuhi. To console her for her misfortunes, he married her to an Armenian prince named Charcoch, and built in honor of her a superb city, called Tigranocertes, the revenues of which were settled on her. Her descendants styled *Osdandun* (free house), became the presumptive heirs to the throne. This family existed until the tenth century. [*Idem.* b. 1. ch. 29.]

Soon after the fall of the Median empire, Croesus King of Lydia raised a considerable army to be avenged of Cyrus and Tygranes. Before he marched against the enemy, he consulted the oracle on the issue of the war, which he was about to undertake; the answer he received was: "If Croesus passes the Halys, he will destroy a great power." This equivocal answer he considered as favorable to his enterprise, and boldly placed himself at the head of his troops. His ally the king Babylon sent him considerable succours. While things were in this situation, Tygranes fell sick, and was obliged to return to his residence. During his absence, his son Vahak took the command of the army, which consisted of 140,000 men, as well infantry as cavalry. The battle lasted many days, and although Croesus was reduced to great extremities, yet he defended himself bravely, relying on the hope of success he had received from the oracle; but at last he was obliged to collect the remnant of the army, and retired to Sardia to pass the winter.

The enemy having learned his retreat, marched to surprize him. Croesus immediately took the command of a large body of cavalry to oppose them. Cyrus formed his vanguard, of camels of an extraordinary size; Croesus's cavalry were so terrified at the sight, that they fell back in confusion, were soon routed and pursued to the gates of Sardia, which was taken after a siege of fourteen days. [*Idem.* Herod. b. 1. ch. 70, 90.

Xenophon, b. 3, 7. Diod. b. 13. Justin, b. 1. ch. 7.]

After the conquest of Lydia, and Asia Minor, Cyrus, and Vahak turned their victorious arms against Nibonides king of Assyria and Babylon. Tygranes, having recovered his health, joined Cyrus on the frontiers of Mesopotamia, with a new levy of 20,000 cavalry and 35,000 infantry. These two sovereigns had long meditated the ruin of Babylon; knowing that its fortifications, and position rendered it impregnable, they took care to remain on friendly terms with Nibonides, that he might not suspect their designs: they had, moreover, by their intimacy with him, succeeded in gaining over his chiefs and favorites. Notwithstanding all their plans and immense army, said to amount to 375,000 men, the destruction of the empire, and the possession of the capital was no easy purchase. Nibonides finding that resistance was in vain, abandoned his provinces, and shut himself up in Babylon, with provisions for some years.

After a siege of two years, seeing that it was impossible to take the city by assault, the Persico-Armenian army dug an immense basin, and by means of a canal, turned the waters of the Euphrates. As soon as the river was fordable the troops entered, and by the assistance of spies arrived at the quays during the night. The feast of Belus had been celebrated during the day, and the sentinels were drunk or asleep, so that the enemy penetrated to the palace. Nibonides surrendered at discretion, abdicated the throne, acknowledged the authority of the victors, and retired to one of the provinces of Armenian Cappadocia, under the protection of Tygranes. [Herod. b. 1. Xenophon, Cyropæd. b. 7. Prep. Evang. b. 9. Ciamcian, b. 1. ch. 13.]

After the conquest of Babylon and Assyria, Cyrus and Tygranes divided the spoils, consisting of gold, silver, and statues in different metals. They agreed that the conquered countries should constitute a kingdom, tributary to Persia, and be governed by Darius son of Astyages, who was prisoner in Armenia.

Tygranes returned to his capital with his booty, and Darius received the government of Assyria and Babylon, in quality of king tributary to Cyrus. After two years, whether the new sovereign wished to render himself independent, or whether by perfidious counsels he had been drawn into a conspiracy, which induced Cyrus to make a legitimate conquest of his states, Darius declared war against Cyrus, who entered Assyria a second time with a formidable force; Darius lost his life on the field of battle, and Cyrus was declared King of Assyria, Babylon, Media and Persia, in the year 534 B. C.

Such was the origin of this new empire, which was founded by the greatest hero that ever existed, and ended with the life of the greatest man ever born in the east. The death of Alexander the Great, and the fall of the Persian empire, may be dated from the same epoch.

#### OBSERVATIONS ON SARDINIA.

BY A NATIVE.

##### No. I.

Our information respecting this island is very scanty. Those persons who have been attracted thither by commerce, have been too much engaged to think of exploring a country inhabited by a rude and barbarous race, as the Sardinians have been supposed to be. Others, who have made it their residence, have not communicated their information to the public. It is true, that we have general histories in Spanish, Latin and Italian; but they are mostly filled with erroneous or puerile details. None of the islands in the Mediterranean appear to have been included in the grand Tour, formerly considered so necessary a finish to the education of our young nobility and gentry. How few of the numerous English families, who have resided for many months at Naples, have been induced to visit the interesting islands of Sicily, Lipari, and Malta, though distant only a few hours' sail! This proceeds from the rivalry and jealousy, which too commonly exists and even prevails between neighbouring nations. The writer has often remarked in Sicily, the astonishment of the natives, at Englishmen visiting the interior of their island; and on foot too!—a mode of travelling so thoroughly disgraceful in the eyes of those haughty islanders.

The following observations, for which we are indebted to Signor Azuni, who was formerly judge of the Tribunal of Commerce at Nice, may be interesting to those who study political economy and natural history.

.....  
The position of Sardinia, nearly in the centre of the Mediterranean, between the two great continents of Europe and Africa; the multiplicity of its productions, which are capable of furnishing large annual exportations; the security of its ports; and the riches of its seas; support the opinion that by good laws, activity and industry, it would soon rise to a distinguished rank among commercial nations. In length from north to south, this island is about 175 miles; and

in breadth 100; the superficies contains about 11,500 square miles.

It is watered by two great rivers, and five smaller ones, flowing in opposite directions. Cape Cagliari and Cape Salsari being the chief seats of government, the island is divided into those two grand jurisdictions. The surface its broken into hills and mountains. The winters are mild; and the summers are rendered temperate, by the periodical return of the north wind; thus the climate is so very salubrious, that longevity is extended to a later period than in most parts of the continent of Europe. The annexed tables of the bills of mortality of the two capitals, will prove this:

Deaths in Cagliari for ten years.

|                            |     |
|----------------------------|-----|
| Under 7 years males .....  | 721 |
| females .....              | 631 |
| From 7 to 60 males .....   | 566 |
| females .....              | 748 |
| From 60 to 80 males .....  | 152 |
| females .....              | 142 |
| From 80 to 100 males ..... | 55  |
| females .....              | 31  |

Deaths in Sassari for ten years.

|                            |      |
|----------------------------|------|
| Under 7 years males .....  | 1127 |
| females .....              | 1037 |
| From 7 to 60 males .....   | 907  |
| females .....              | 765  |
| From 60 to 80 males .....  | 292  |
| females .....              | 352  |
| From 80 to 100 males ..... | 84   |
| females .....              | 98   |

In these tables the proportion of octogenaries to the totality of deaths is almost 4½ per cent. In the number of 23,994 deaths in France, observed by M. de Saint-Maur, he found only 562 persons who had attained to the age of eighty; which does not amount to more than 2½ per cent. The climate must be favorable to longevity, as the seasons are regular and temperate; the land is always clothed with verdure and flowers, so much so that the cattle are pastured throughout the winter; and the produce of all kinds is so abundant, that it would be difficult to find elsewhere fruits equal in quantity and flavour to those of Sardinia.

Various large lakes, full of fish, augment the beauty of the country; this proceeds from the sea round the island being better stocked with fish, than any other part of the Mediterranean. Many thermal springs are to be met with on the island. They were much frequented by the ancient inhabitants, as appears from the fine ruins still extant. At present the baths of Sardara are the only ones resorted to.

Twelve sea-ports add considerably to the other advantages of the island. The most secure are those of Porto-Conte, Porto-Palmas, Terra-Nova, and Cagliari; the bay of the latter is thirty-five miles in circumfer-

ence, and was the rendezvous of the combined fleets of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, Genoa, Venice and Malta, and the Pope's galleys, when Charles V. undertook his expedition against Tunis. All the ports and headlands, as well as the adjacent islands, are fortified with towers and artillery, and communicate intelligence by signals of fires in the night, and smoke in the day. They amount to ninety-four, each being guarded by a corporal and his men.

The lands are held either on feudal, corporate, or private tenure. The former pay a certain annual land-tax; the corporation lands are given *gratis* to those who offer to cultivate them; and the last pay neither feudal, municipal, nor royal charges. Notwithstanding this distinction, they are almost all commonable; owing to the unhappy custom of being obliged to leave the fields open, exposed to the abuse of every one. An ideal boundary has for a long period, divided many lands into districts of different extent. One of them is sown yearly, and the others lie fallow; it is parcelled out among those who offer to cultivate it, which is settled either by lot, by previous occupation, or by other local custom, when the lands are commonable; or by election of proprietors, when they belong to private persons. The succeeding year another district comes under cultivation, and so on successively, when the divisions are numerous; but the fallows must remain open to cattle, though they belong to individuals. This disastrous community of lands, has descended from the Scythians and Goths; it is noticed by Cæsar and Horace.

The shepherds may be considered as a nomadic race, dispersed over the island, with no regulations but their own convenience, and no other object than existence. Some are proprietors of their own flocks; others divide the profits with the owners, which are guaranteed by the conscience of the shepherd and the confidence of his master. Each family lives separate, and the father is the priest, as the distance from the towns prevents their attendance on the ceremonies of the church.

Sardinia contains three archbishopricks and six bishopricks, besides eleven collegiate chapters. According to the census taken in 1790, the population amounted to 456,990 persons: The duties on exports amounted to £22,000: The net produce of the salt-pits £14,370: The duty on tobacco to £13,252: The duty on the coral fishery to £1000.

Many ruins of aqueducts, bridges, and other public buildings remain, as monuments of the Roman power; and the Museum at Cagliari contains a choice collection of medals, antiques, &c.

The Sardinian is of a robust constitution, of a lively disposition, and courageous even to rashness; he is implacable when offended. His understanding is clear and penetrating, well adapted to the study of the sciences and fine arts, which have made great progress since the establishment of universities. The vivacity of his imagination naturally disposes him to the marvellous; so that he is passionately fond of poetry. Hence there are some very good Sardinian poets; and among the people we meet with those who repeat extempore verses in their national dialect, with equal facility and genius. Hospitality is exercised as a religious duty. There being no public roads, of course there are no inns, and the pleasure of lodging strangers is a great occasion of emulation.

The women are extremely animated, well made, with fine black eyes, good teeth, and handsome figures. They are generally faithful and constant in their attachments, but jealous to excess, and capable of any undertaking to be avenged of the infidelity of a lover. They are very fond of riding and dancing. The dances are interesting and lively, accompanied by the bagpipe, or by a concert of vocal songs, analogous to the festival of the season, or extempore, according to the subject given to the poet by his mistress.

The costume of the men remains the same as it was when ridiculed by Cicero. Over a scarlet waistcoat they wear a kind of jacket made of sheep-skins, which crosses over the thighs and is open at the breast, with silver or brass hooks. A broad leathern girdle, worked in silk, serves to hold a large knife and to confine the jacket. The breeches are very wide, and made of a fine woollen stuff; buskins of the same, or of sheep skin, cover the legs. The hair is inclosed in a bag of white cloth, and covered with a cap of dark brown or black cloth.

The languages spoken in Sardinia, may be distinguished as—the foreign; and the national. The former is spoken at Alguer: it is Castilian, that town having been first colonized by settlers from Barcelona. The basis of the vernacular tongue, properly called Sardinian, is the Latin, intermixed with Greek, Italian, Spanish, French and German; with many other words which have no connection with any known languages. In 1764 when the Court of Turin founded the Universities of Sassari and Cagliari, it was ordered that the Italian should be used instead of the Castilian, and it is now spoken with fluency and purity. The national dialect is readily formed from the pure Tuscan, by using the double D instead of the double L, as *beddo* for *bellu*; in changing O into U, and E into I; and for the infinitives of verbs the accented *a* in place of *are*. Latin is still spoken in some districts.

#### ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MODE OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, AND MORE PARTICULARLY OF THAT PURSUED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF FRANCE.

The pleasing imitation of flowers and plants is an art to which vast importance is attached in many countries, where they are profusely used in the decoration of ladies' dresses, and in embellishing the interior of palaces, also in adorning altars, supper-tables, &c. &c. This art has not been exercised since any very distant period of time in France; but that passion for finery which has ever been a distinguishing characteristic of that volatile nation, has of late, induced several of its inhabitants to direct their attention, to the cultivation of a branch of manufactures so congenial to their taste, and, to do them justice, they have produced exquisite specimens of their skill. Italy was the parent of the art of making artificial flowers. Several materials were used in the formation of the flowers, previously to the adoption of those which are employed at present. Ribbons of various colours were first made use of, then feathers, which are still occasionally used, and subsequently, cambric. The cambric flowers have a very neat effect, and the fineness and gloss of the stuff tend to produce most accurate copies of some flowers, which are brought the nearer to perfection by the dexterity with which the different shades and hues are arranged. The beauty of cambric flowers is, however, nearly as transitory as that of their prototypes; rain totally spoils them, and the sun actually causes them to wither. The Italians employ linen and feathers in the construction of their flowers; but the substance which they prefer to all others is raw silk, than which nothing takes the dye more kindly. It is besides more durable, and has a better effect than most other materials; its transparency and light down, bearing the strongest possible resemblance to the velvety coat of a real flower. It is not susceptible of injury by moisture, and the sun has little, if any influence upon its hue. About fifty years ago an artist named Seguin a native of Gevaudan, particularly distinguished himself at Paris by his uncommon talent for imitating flowers, plants, and even trees loaded with leaves and fruit. He likewise executed pieces of architecture in trellis-work ornamented with verdure, so accurately copied as to be nearly capable of deceiving the eye of a casual observer. In the formation of the flowers and leaves he employed raw-silk, linen, and parchment, and he imitated sundry



species of Chinese plants with the pith of the alder-tree. He was well versed in the science of botany, and his taste developed by erudition of no mean standard, suggested many useful and interesting facts.

Pincers of different sorts, scissors, bodkins, nipping tools, whose forms must be as various as those of the flowers and leaves which are to be imitated, constitute the proper utensils of the artificial florist. Formerly great quantities of artificial flowers were made from small bivalve shells, each of which was employed as a separate petal. The shells were of course chosen of different appropriate colours, and the flowers made from them had an extremely light and pleasing appearance. The materials used at Paris and Lyons are cambric and taffety. The cambric is reserved for the production of the flowers, and the beauty of the material governs that of the work; the finer the cambric, and the more imperceptible its texture, the better it is adapted to the representation of the soft and glossy surface of natural flowers, more especially roses. The florists are in the practice of tinging certain flowers and leaves only; their general method is to dye a whole piece of cambric, lightly calendering it over, and pressing, but not gumming it. The leaves are made of Florentine taffety. The taffeties are dyed in pieces of 1, 1½, and 1¾ yards, each piece according to the colour of the object that is meant to be imitated. When a piece is dyed it is spread upon a tapestry-loom, and stretched by means of tenter-hooks; and so soon as it is dry, one side is glossed over with gum-arabic well diluted with water. The velvet-like appearance is communicated to the stuff, by rubbing the piece at bottom with starch-water colored in conformity with the dye, and applied with a soft brush. The nicety of this part of the process consists in applying the starch when it has attained a proper degree of consistence, so that it may not too soon grow hard or too readily sink through the surface. That part of the work which is intended to represent the strong spiral leaves of the rose-bud should be exceeding firm; the method of rendering it so is to join two pieces of taffety, and to fasten them with appropriately colored starch. The materials being thus prepared are shaped with nipping-tools, scissors being only used for the coarser kinds of work. They are usually cut upon a flat piece of lead, but a block of wood is much preferable for this purpose. Many think that a mixture of lead and pewter is still better than wood. In order to impress the membranes of the leaves, the iron-stamps or forms are moderately heated. The pressing is effected by placing the piece over a copper mould which produces the counterpart of the impres-

sion made by the irons: for the purpose of pressing the irons and copper mould together, a sort of vice is used. The various parts of the flowers being shaped, &c. are united by silken threads, experience having taught the artists that the parts adhere together more firmly in this way than when pasted: nevertheless the mode of pasting is often-times resorted to as being most expeditious, but it ought never to be pursued by a florist who values his reputation. The mounting or stalking of the flowers is the finishing part of the process. The small stalks are formed of wires or bristles twisted and covered with green paper, which is doubled and glued on. The large stalks are made of iron wire, round which are twisted pieces of starched cotton coloured so as to resemble wood.

Many artificial flowers were formerly made from Italian gauze; but this article has of late years fallen into disrepute, because it does not exhibit the colours in so lively a manner as cambric. Much of the Italian gauze is used to back the cambric flowers. Many flowers of this description are made at Paris not only for home-trade, but likewise for exportation. Large quantities are sent to Russia, and the fairs of Leipsick and Frankfort; the best are sent to Russia, and those of inferior quality to Germany. Most of the Italian flowers are made in the convents; and the materials employed are ribbons, crape, and gauze; also feathers plucked from beneath the wings of young pigeons:—parchment and taffety are used in the formation of the leaves. The dying is performed in the same manner as in France, with this difference, that the nicer parts of the work are painted with camel-hair pencils. The everlasting green, ground with vinegar, is the composition used for coloring the leaves; and German size is employed in their preparation.

The flowers made from silk, which are the dearest and most beautiful kind, are united with gum; and the others, by means of the needle and thread.

"The silken flowers," says M. Rolland de la Platière, "are not much esteemed among us (the French), since cambric has been brought into use, yet it must be owned that with respect to justness of expression, silk is far superior to cambric, whose chief beauty consists in its brightness. In France the foliage is admirably coloured, but Italy excels in the production of the flowers. The artificial rose of Italy is exquisitely natural in appearance; it displays with surprising truth the round form, the flexible stock, the opening bud, and the enchanting languor (if I may use the word) of a newly gathered flower. The brilliant rose of France, nearly concealed by a profu-

sion of beautiful leaves tastefully mounted dazzles the eye, but it will not stand the test of scrutiny. The Italians excel in the fabrication, as the French do in the cultivation of their work; and hence it is that nothing can equal the beauty of Italian artificial flowers when mounted in France, and elegantly formed into a garland ornamented with French leaves."

This learned compiler of the "Dictionnaire des Manufactures de l'Encyclopédie Méthodique," would doubtless change his tone were he aware of the rapid progress made by the French in the art of flower-making since his time. Some years ago, M. Weusel astonished the Parisians by the excellence of his productions; but the perfect resemblance to the original and the admirable finish of Madame de Vital Roux's flowers, excel the most perfect of the kind ever seen, those of Italy not excepted.

The Chinese make artificial flowers from the fine pith of the tong-zao, a species of shrub which has some similitude to the alder-tree. Having broken the woody, but brittle bark of this tree, the Chinese take out the pith in a perfect state, after which they reduce it to thin slices about the thickness of a sheet of post-paper each. To effect this, the piece of the pith is placed upon a plate of copper between two other thin copper-plates, and at the same time that, with one hand, they slide it gently between the plates, they with the other cut off the superficies as it gradually appears, using a sort of knife similar in form to a shoemaker's cutting-tool. The slices are reduced to small stripes; and these stripes are afterwards cut into the required lengths. They are kept in a moist situation, and are subsequently plunged into water, whence they are taken when about to be used. The leaves, petals, &c. are shaped in the palm of the hand by means of tools adapted to the operation. The porosity and delicate texture of the material cause it readily to receive, and permanently to retain the colours with which it is impregnated. Their colors are soft, and are only mixed with water. The component parts of the flowers are put together with a sort of paste made from thick and strong rice. The brilliant varnish that certain leaves and flowers exhibit is imitated by means of melted wax lightly laid on with a small bit of rag, and then allowed to cool.

With their pith the Chinese imitate fruits, the small insects that infest their gardens, and especially butterflies. They begin by making the body of the fruit from pieces of cane slit into thin slices; they then fill it with saw-dust of some odoriferous wood and of that of the tree whose fruit they mean to represent. The whole is afterwards covered with two leaves of tong-zao, and lastly the colours are neatly laid on.

## GEOLOGY.

### FOSSIL BONES.

[The following articles on Subjects of Natural History, and Natural Philosophy, are abstracted from the Minutes of the last sitting of the National Institute of France.]

M. Cuvier continues those examinations which have rendered his former labours so valuable. He has lately directed his researches to those extraordinary rocks composed of bones with a brick coloured cement, which are found at Gibraltar, near Teruel in Arragon, at Cette, at Antibes, at Nice, in Corsica, on the coasts of Dalmatia, and in the island of Cerigo. These bones are remains of herbivorous animals; the greater part known, and even existing, in the vicinities. They are mingled with fresh water shells; and, therefore, may be thought to be, though very ancient, yet posterior to the period when the sea covered our continent. No such rocks are lately formed: and those of Corsica contain animals hitherto unknown.

The lands deposited by alluvions also contain the bones of sharp-biting animals: as beavers, but much larger than any now known. The species of elk found differs from the elk of the present day: bones of the stag and fallow deer have also been found in shallow beds. The skulls of the Aurochs found on the borders of the Vistula, in the environs of Cracow, in Holland, and in North America, are extremely large; but no larger than may be attributed to the plentiful pasture of the forests where they roamed at large. Another fossil cranium M. Cuvier refers to the Bison: which he supposes to be the origin of our domestic cattle; while the Urus (or Aurochs), was incapable of domesticity, and still subsists though in very small numbers in the forests of Lithuania. Bones of horses and wild boars are also found; but the former almost always with those of elephants, and other foreign animals natives of the sultry climates. Sea animals are also found:—bones of the manati, of the seal, and of the dolphin. The skeletons of three kinds of oviparous quadrupeds have been found in calcareous schists. The first had been described and figured as the skeleton of an antediluvian human subject: M. C. thinks it was a reptile allied to the salamanders. The second he thinks was of the toad kind, resembling the *bufo calamita*. The third is the most extraordinary: it was found in a quarry of Franconia. No reptile now known on the face of the globe resembles it. It has a long neck, long head and snout, armed with sharp teeth; and its fore legs are long: these marks indicate that this animal lived on insects, and that he caught them flying.

the great size of the orbits of his eyes lead to the inference, that he was an animal active by night.

M. C. has obtained from the excavations of Montmartre an *o. nitholite* more complete than any hitherto known: he refers it to the class of gullinaceous, and from its size concludes, that it resembled the common quail.

At the same sitting, M. Sage described several petrified fruits, they were all exotics: a nutmeg, from the Molucca Isles, &c.

#### BOTANY.

##### VEGETATION.

M. Mirbel has observed that the embryo contained in the seed of the common onion (*Allium cepa*) bends in opening itself, so as to form a kind of elbow which rises above the earth, while the *plumula* and *radicle* are concealed below it. If at this period of the vegetation, two marks of equal height be made on the two branches of the germ, that mark which is nearest to the radicle will rise *alone*, if the plant receives nourishment only from the juices of the earth; but if it be nourished only by the *albumen* of the seed, the mark made on the *plumula* will rise above the other: and if both causes are permitted to operate, and the plant be nourished both by the *albumen* and the earth, the two marks will rise nearly level. This is the usual order of nature; and it ceases when the *albumen* is exhausted; but by this time the young plant has become strong enough to obtain by its roots in the earth, or from the atmosphere, the whole of its future nourishment.

M. Mirbel added also remarks on the *Nelumbo*, with intention to fix the class to which this plant should be referred, by means of the two fleshy lobes between which it germinates. He thinks them real cotyledons. M. Correa, though he considers the *Nelumbo* as being a plant having two cotyledons, yet differs from M. M.'s opinion as to the properties of the lobes. He observes that these plants have a double and relative organization: one part appropriate to the earth, in which they take root; the other to the air, in which they display their foliage.

The roots are destined to supply the ascending vegetation, the leaves the descending vegetation: and it is at the part where these two systems of organization unite, that the cotyledons are usually found. Now the lobes of the *nelumbo* are in the lowest part of the plant, and therefore in the system of the ascending vegetation, or the roots. This view of the plant, certainly takes away the means of finding the cotyledons: but the absence of these organs from many other plants shews that they are not necessary to vegetation.

#### FISHES.

##### ON THE RESPIRATION AND AIR BLADDERS OF FISHES.

The experiments of Spallanzani shewed, that fishes do not breathe by decomposing the water in which they swim, as some naturalists had supposed; but, in appropriating the oxygen which is combined in that fluid; or in obtaining it immediately from the atmosphere, by coming to the surface of the water. Messrs. Humboldt and Provencal lately placed seven tenches (*Cyprinus tinca*) under a bell filled with river water, containing about 4000 cubic inches; after having remained there eight hours and a half, they were withdrawn; and by analysis it was found that they had absorbed 145.4 of oxygen; 57.6 of azote: and had produced 132 of carbonic acid: from whence it results, say these philosophers, that by the respiration of these fishes, the volume of oxygen absorbed exceeded by about two thirds that of the azote which had disappeared; and that not more than one eighth of the former had been changed into carbonic acid.

Fishes suffer in water entirely deprived of air: in pure oxygen they seem to breathe greedily, and to spread their gills more than usual: in azote and hydrogen they close their gills strongly: they seem to dread the contact of these gases; and they soon die when put into water containing them. Carbonic acid kills them in a few minutes: but fishes do not absorb oxygen and azote by their gills only: the whole surface of their body has the power of acting on these gases, and assimilating them.

Among those organs which are found in this class of creatures, few have been occasions of greater differences of opinion among naturalists, than the air-bladder of fishes. This singular organ is not found in all kinds: and it has so many differences in its organization, that its office does not appear to be the same in all. Generally this bladder is filled with air, and composed of two membranes. Sometimes it communicates with the stomach by a canal: in other instances it has no apparent communication, and in this case, it contains a particular organ of a reddish colour, and lamellated structure, according to the observations of M. Duvernoy. Nevertheless some bladders which have these reddish coloured bodies have also a canal of communication; and some, but a much smaller number, have muscles proper to the part. The opinions of writers vary as to the purposes of this organ and its parts: in general they have thought that its use was to vary the specific gravity of the fish; and that by the action of muscles the fish compressed or dilated this bladder, according to

its intention of rising, descending, or maintaining its equilibrium. As to the manner in which it obtains air, it has been supposed to be by the canal; and in those which have no external communication, by means of glands that secrete it. This air is a mixture of oxygen and azote, and varies according to the depths at which the fish lives; insomuch that those species which are found in the depths of the sea present a very great proportion of oxygen; while those which frequent the surface yield most azote. Some late experiments by M. Delaroche justify these inferences. Messrs. Humboldt and Provençal have endeavoured to ascertain what connexion this organ may have with respiration. The principal results of their experiments, are, that the air contained in the air bladder, does not depend on the air which is placed in contact with the gills; that the absence of this organ does not injure respiration; but that it appears to prevent the production of carbonic acid gas. They have seen tenches which had been deprived of the air-bladder, swim about, rise and sink in the water with as much facility, as those in which it was perfect.

#### SALTING OF FLOWERS.

It appears, that in general the usefulness of applying common salt to preserve those vegetables which are brought from a distance for the use of apothecaries or perfumers has not been sufficiently appreciated. M. Rouelle perfumed his laboratory, during the whole of his course of chemistry in the winter of 1775, by distilling the roses he had salted in the preceding June. The rose water that he obtained from them formed, by the addition of a little sugar and alcohol, a very pleasant liquor. A vessel filled with salted roses has been kept for the last three years in the author's laboratory. The perfume of these roses has not lost any thing of its agreeableness or of its strength. The salting was performed in the following manner.

Take 3lbs. of roses, rub them for two or three minutes with 1lb. of common salt. The flowers being bruised by the friction of the grains of the salt, yield their juice, so that there is immediately formed a kind of paste, that is not very bulky; and this is to be put by in an earthen jar, or in a barrel, until it is filled, by repeating the same process, by which means all the roses will be equally salted in a proper manner. The vessel is then to be shut up, and kept in a cool place, until it is wanted. When it is desired, at any leisure time, to begin the distillation, this aromatic paste is to be put into the body of the still along with twice its weight of

water. By this means there is no occasion to be hurried by the season, nor pay any attention to the distance, as a person at Paris may distil during the winter the aromatic vegetables that were salted a long time before in the provinces most distant from the capital.

According to some observers, the distilled waters obtained in this manner are much more agreeable than the common, and nevertheless they yield more essential oil. It may, however, be affirmed, that these saltings may be applied to some very useful purposes; for example, if it be true that the distilled waters of some plants cannot be preserved from one year to another, notwithstanding they were prepared with every possible attention; it is equally certain, that these plants, being well salted, need only to be distilled when wanted, and may thus be used while all their medical virtues are in perfection.

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#### PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT.

SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY, TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, DELIVERED AT BOSTON, JUNE 7, 1809.

The following discourse contains so many of the just principles of Government in a free country, and those so clearly stated, that we are induced to record it in the Panorama for the advantage of American, and even of British posterity. It contains also views of, and allusions to, the state of the public mind in America; with hints at the proper and genuine means of advancing a people towards true greatness—a greatness infinitely more honourable, more desirable, and more certain, than those dazzling meteors deemed greatness by the gaping crowd, which are inflamed by ambition, state trick, and military fame; which vanish in total darkness, without one wish for their continuation, or one sigh at their extinction.

#### Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

Called to the office of Chief Magistrate of this great and important Commonwealth, by the free suffrages of my fellow citizens, permit me to embrace the earliest opportunity to express the deep and respectful sense I entertain of their confidence, and of the solemn obligations it has imposed, for the exercise of all my power to secure their rights, advance their interests, and increase their happiness, by all the means which are afforded by the Constitution and the laws of the land.

Educated at a time when the principles of liberty were investigated and discussed by the sages and heroes, who conceived and accomplished our

glorious revolution, my strongest and earliest impressions were in favour of that well regulated freedom, which is secured by our excellent constitution.—An absence of eight years in the service of our common country, by the opportunity it afforded of remarking the circumstances of other nations, served to confirm and, if possible, increase that respect and reverence I had previously imbibed, for the religious and civil institutions of my native state. A comparison of our condition, with that of any other people, must convince every one of the enviable situation in which we are placed, and of the superior means afforded to us, for enjoying all the blessings of which social life is capable. While this consideration cannot fail to inspire us with profound gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, it ought to awaken us to a sense of the awful responsibility we are under, to transmit unimpaired to our successors, this valuable inheritance, derived, through the providence of God, from the toils and sacrifices of our pious ancestors.

To perform this first of duties, preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government, we must follow their example, in a constant adherence to the precepts of "piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry and frugality," and must sacredly regard the fundamental principles of our Constitution, of which none are more evident, none more explicitly asserted, nor more frequently recognized, than that all power resides in the people, and that government is instituted for their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness.

Their substitutes or agents, entrusted with the administration of government, cannot, then, in their own immediate acts, nor in the appointment, nor continuance in office of others, rightfully suffer themselves to be influenced by any considerations, but such as promote these just, and declared objects.

All citizens, who possess the requisite information, talents and integrity, have fair claims to public confidence, whatever may be their sentiments on the political doctrines which are discussed in the community. And so long as men in office perform the duties assigned them, with adequate skill, fidelity and impartiality, their political sentiments ought not to be the ground of removal.

While I entertain no doubt of the soundness of this opinion, I am equally well satisfied, that when persons in office do not execute their duties with fidelity, or [do] conduct themselves in a manner that is injurious to the reputation of government and to the interests of the people, or become otherwise disqualified; those entrusted with the administration of government, are bound in good faith to their country, to remove them, undeterred by the fear, that such act may be imputed to political prejudice, or to any improper motive.

To adopt a rule, that no man is to be selected for office, unless he be of the particular sect or party, of those who administer the government, or subscribe to their political creed, is to establish a principle, not only not recognized by, but directly repugnant to, the constitution. It is moreover highly unjust to the people, as it narrows the choice for office, and may frequently exclude

from their service, the purest integrity, the highest capacities, and best dispositions. It is considering government, as instituted, not for the common good, but for the exclusive advantage of an association or party of men.

Should they to whom is deputed the authority of the Commonwealth, surrender themselves to such motives, they would descend from the distinguished elevation of rulers of a free people, to the level of a faction, disposing of the honours and employments of the public, as bribes to augment their party, and perpetuate their power.—When creeds and opinions unknown to the constitution are rendered necessary to employment, they very soon become the only qualification required, and supply the place not only of talents, for the performance of the highest duties, but, even of common honesty, necessary to the discharge of all. Already, we have but too much reason to deplore the violence and animosity of party spirit. It has gone far to destroy social intercourse, and all the endearing charities of life, between ancient friends and neighbours, and to substitute political opinions for virtue, intelligence, and patriotism. Already the wise and good of all parties, entertain apprehensions, lest the interests of the people and the duties of government, might be forgotten in the solicitude for party power, and the hatred of political opponents. They see and lament, not only the evils at present experienced, but they have a dread of evils still greater; even the destruction of our free government, as a necessary consequence of party passion; unless assuaged by a temper of conciliation, of mutual forbearance, of candour and respect for each other, and by the unqualified surrender of every interest, and every desire to the pre-eminent claim of country, in those, who have been selected by the citizens to guard their rights, and advance their prosperity.—Let us then, gentlemen, trustees for the public good alone, of the power and authority of a just and enlightened community, by the candour and liberality of our own conduct, endeavour to set the example so much desired, by deliberately weighing and justly appreciating the measures and motives of each other, and by pursuing, within the circle of our respective duties, unbiassed by any prejudices, or prepossessions, the happiness and prosperity of the people, and the security of their rights. Such an example from the government, we might safely trust, would be followed by our fellow-citizens, and would afford the best prospect of continuing the freedom and glory of the country.

Our forefathers, from the first settlement of the country, judged it necessary to provide for the religious instruction of the society, and to enjoin on all the members thereof, the worship and adoration of the Supreme Being, the beneficial effects of which, have been felt at every stage of our political existence, in the good order of society and preservation of civil government, in the peculiar happiness and prosperity of the people, and in the most signal instances of divine interposition, in behalf of our highly favoured land.

While the people of this Commonwealth peremptorily insist on the rights of conscience, and



guaranty, to every man, perfect freedom, to worship the great Creator and Preserver of the universe, according to the dictates of his own mind, they also invest the Legislature with power, and render it their duty to authorize, and require the citizens, in their several corporate capacities, to make suitable provision, for the institution of the public worship of God, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers of piety, religion and morality, if it be not done voluntarily—and also to enjoin, on all the subjects, an attendance upon the instructions of such public teachers, if there be any on whose instructions, they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

The principle adopted by the people is, evidently, not to impose articles of faith on the conscience; but to declare their own obligation, and that of the Legislature, to enjoin, and promote the means of instruction, and the maintenance and communication of the protestant religion, of piety and morality, as essential to the happiness of the citizens.

The least reflection on the relations of civil society and the limited power of government, will manifest the great temporal advantage, to be derived from promoting the worship of God in spirit and in truth.

The power of government does not extend beyond that class of duties, which result from positive law and perfect obligation, nor to punishment, for the breach of such, unless the same be proved, according to certain established and known rules.

All those duties, which are not of positive law, but of imperfect obligation, such as gratitude, love to our neighbours, hospitality, parental and filial affection, and offences against the same, are not the subjects of human laws. These and numerous others, which are inculcated, taught, or forbidden, by the precepts of that holy religion, which is acknowledged by our Constitution, are neither prescribed, nor prohibited, nor even determined upon, by the law of the state. Yet no man can doubt, that a firm belief in their truth, promotes the happiness of society, and that an exact performance of the duties, not subject to human control, but enjoined by Christianity, renders the citizen a better member of the community, and dispenses with the necessity of multiplying laws and increasing forfeitures. Society cannot deter from committing crimes, by inflicting punishment for their commission, unless the same be fully proved. It therefore has no hold on one who can perpetrate wickedness in secrecy, and preclude all testimony of his guilt; but religion teaches that the Omniscient Judge of crimes, pervades every recess of human concealment, and that from his all-piercing eye, it is impossible to keep secret aught that the hand can execute or the mind conceive.

Hence we may justly conclude, that, in complying with the requisitions of our fundamental laws, as regards the worship of God, and public instruction in piety, religion and morality, we commit no offence against the rights of conscience, we promote the progress of truth, the peace and happiness of society, and preservation of government,

It cannot escape the observation of a wise Legislature, that for most of the duties which are of positive law, religion affords sanctions, stronger than can be created by any human power—that while it makes us better citizens and happier in this world, it affords the only solid hope of purer enjoyment and higher rewards in another.

The Constitution enjoins on the Legislature, and Magistrates, in all periods of the Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and science, and all seminaries, especially the University in Cambridge, public schools, and grammar schools in towns. A recollection, that this duty is founded upon the principle, that the diffusion of wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, among the people, is necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties, will claim from this assembly, a continuance of that attention and regard, which it has received from past Legislatures.

Agriculture, whether considered as the immediate source of human subsistence, or as the honourable and happy employment of a great portion of our citizens, may be justly deemed of the first importance, and its improvement cannot fail to reflect blessings on every member of the community, as well as on the Commonwealth at large. It therefore merits, and will doubtless receive from this enlightened Assembly, all the encouragement of which it is susceptible.

The mode suggested in the Constitution, for the promotion of this branch of industry, by rewards and immunities, and by the encouragement of private societies and public institutions, hath been prosecuted with success. It has already occasioned the collection and diffusion of much knowledge, and excited a general spirit of improvement through the state. From the experience of other nations as well as of our own, it is probable that the distribution of such funds, as the Legislature shall think advisable to appropriate to this object, may be more advantageously applied through societies, established under the countenance of government, than in any other way.

Manufactures and Commerce promote agriculture, as they offer the most liberal rewards for all its productions. So far, then, as these interests succeed, agriculture is promoted and advanced, and not only persons immediately occupied in manufactures, and in the vast and various scenes of commercial enterprise, are benefited by their encouragement, but the proprietors and cultivators of the soil are deeply concerned in whatever tends to their security and increase.

It is true that the principal means of fostering these great interests, are not confided exclusively, to the government of the Union, yet peculiarly interested, as is this Commonwealth in their advancement, a wise Legislature will ever be vigilant to adopt all such as are within their authority, to assist a discreet and laudable spirit of enterprise in such important objects.—Among these, may be reckoned the making, and executing just and practicable laws of inspection on manufactured articles, the encouragement of societies where necessary, for carrying

on any particular manufacture, under suitable restrictions and limitations, and the rendering communication between all parts of the Commonwealth, easy, safe and economical. These with every other branch of industry, and every other source, from which human happiness and the means of enjoyment may be presumed to flow, are most effectually supported, protected and increased, by enforcing honesty and punctuality in the performance of contracts, by an inviolable regard to the rights of property, and a sacred respect to all the principles of justice.

But, as in a nation greatly commercial, the utmost prudence and sagacity cannot always secure from misfortune, those whose occupations are, in their very nature subject to hazards, there is no doubt that the government may and will, so far as it can be done consistent with the rules of the Constitution, relieve the unfortunate from those embarrassments into which they have been plunged by circumstances not under their control, and restore to them the opportunity of providing for themselves and serving the community by honest industry.

On the wisdom of the Legislature the people repose with confidence, for good and wholesome laws, and all the necessary provision, for the impartial interpretation of these laws, and the administration of justice.

The Constitution instructs us, and experience confirms its propriety, that it is not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court should have honourable salaries, established by standing laws:—what salaries are of this character must always rest, with the sound discretion of the Legislature to decide. Whenever they can ascertain the amount that meets this description, they will have no hesitation in establishing the same, by law.

The business of this court is so extensive, various and important, that it can be properly performed and with sufficient dispatch, by none but the ablest men, and can leave to upright judges no leisure for attention to distinct concerns, or to provide for the support of their families, by other means than their salaries.

The Militia of the Commonwealth, is at all times a subject of the deepest interest, as on its organization and discipline, the peace and safety of the State greatly depend.

For a remedy of such defects in the system, as experience shall have discovered, and the confirmation of such arrangements, as have proved suitable, the citizens look to their Legislature, and sure I am, gentlemen, that the intelligence, and zeal, contained in this assembly, will satisfy their just expectations.

The fiscal concerns of the Commonwealth will always claim your serious attention. To draw from the citizens the amount necessary to discharge, with punctuality, the obligations of the State, in a manner the most equal, and least burthensome to those, who are to pay, will be the first aim of a wise government.—To secure the money against loss after it is collected from the people, is an object no less important. This was supposed to have been provided for, by rendering the choice of the Treasurer, depend-

ant on those, who in common with their constituents, must suffer from any waste of the public funds, by taking bonds, for the faithful performance of the duty, and by frequent settlement of the Treasurer's accounts.

Although it is expected, that the sum, which may eventually be received from the bondsmen, of the late Treasurer, will not be less than the amount in which his account was deficient, yet the inconvenience and derangement of the Treasury, from want of the money, at the time, when it was supposed to be at command, and the injury to the character of the State, always, in some degree implicated in the conduct of officers so distinguished, as the head of the treasury, are of sufficient importance to claim the deliberate wisdom of the Legislature, in devising the best means to prevent like evils in future.

We are seriously admonished by the circumstances, in which the treasury was left, by the predecessor of the present Treasurer, that the checks contained in the system were not sufficient to secure the community against unfaithfulness in an officer.—Several other States, prior to the revolution, suffered frequent losses, by a defect, in this department of their government. In altering their State Constitutions, they thought to remedy the evil, by assigning the appointment of their Treasurer to the Legislature.—The result has shown this remedy not to be effectual, and in several instances, they have altered their system, by adding to the officers, entrusted with the care of the revenue, one, in the character of Comptroller.

Should the Legislature turn their attention to the providing further security in this department, this mode may not be altogether unworthy their notice.

The regulations of such an office might operate, as checks on the Treasurer, by rendering the Comptroller's sanction necessary to the settlement of all accounts, to the payment, and receipts of all monies to, or by the Treasurer, and to drawing the same from the Bank, where by law it is kept.—A system that should afford in the Comptroller's office, a particular account with each of the debtors and creditors of the State, and also an exact account with the Treasurer, which would, at all times, exhibit precisely the balance of his account, might be found to contain greater security, against misapplication of the public money, than that under which, our pecuniary concerns have been managed.

I trust, gentlemen, that we may sincerely and heartily congratulate each other, and every individual in our country, that the political year commences with the promise of reviving commerce, and the restoration of our citizens, to the exercise of their faculties, and their industry, and to the right of acquiring and possessing property, asserted in our Declaration of Rights to be essential and unalienable. We have great reason to indulge the hope of realizing these views, from the prompt and amicable disposition, with which, it is understood, the present federal administration met the conciliatory overtures of Great Britain.—A disposition which is entitled to, and will certainly receive the

heartily approbation of every one who sincerely loves the peace and prosperity of the nation.

While we sincerely rejoice at the prospect, open to the United States of returning prosperity, and plenty, this Commonwealth has great reason for self-gratulation, on the patience and firmness, displayed by her citizens, under privations the most painful, and restrictions the most irreconcilable to the spirit of freemen. While the acts, enforcing these privations and restrictions, were submitted to, by individuals, with a resignation, that evinced the most exemplary love of order and respect for the constituted authorities of the nation, the wisdom and temperate firmness displayed by the Commonwealth, in their Legislature, their persevering attachment to the union, their correct estimate of their own rights, and their prudent and constitutional measures for relief must always redound to its highest honour.

The History of the United States and of this State, has ever shown Massachusetts submitting with cheerfulness to the most important sacrifices, for supporting the common cause, and general interests of the union, and this without the smallest disposition to dictate to the other members of the confederacy. Under the distressing circumstances of the last year, the Legislature did what duty rendered indispensable, and it surely did no more.

To prevent an adoption, in future, of measures so fatal to the occupations, industry and subsistence of the people of this State, cannot fail to be a subject of momentous concern, to a Legislature, entrusted with guarding the rights of the citizens, and the independence of the Commonwealth.

It may be thought advisable to attempt this, by a declaration, to be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing, that its powers shall never be so construed, as to authorize Congress, in any case, to enact a general prohibition, or restriction of maritime commerce, to operate for a longer time, than the session in which it may be enacted, and to a certain early day of the next succeeding session. Whether a purpose so desirable can be effected by this, or any other mode, must rest with the wisdom of the Legislature to decide. Although some difference of opinion may exist as to the means, I cannot persuade myself, there will be any, as to the importance of securing us, against a return of the like distress, which, in times less auspicious to peace and good order, might produce convulsions, disastrous to the harmony, if not to the union of the states, to preserve which, according to its original intent, cannot cease to be the first object of every friend to the independence and prosperity of the country.

Gentlemen,

The observations which have been submitted, principally relate to our mutual duties, as they arise under the Constitution of the State, and are sanctioned by the usage of former times, and the relation that our constituents have been pleased to create between us.

The reflections which I have presumed to offer on the effect of a blind attachment to party, you will, I trust, think not altogether unsuitable

to the occasion, the time, nor the circumstances under which we are convened. They are dictated by a pure and disinterested zeal for the happiness of the whole people, and are drawn from me, by a thorough conviction, that unless we can prevail on ourselves to soften our asperities, to yield a portion of our prejudices to the common good, we put at imminent hazard the morals and the prosperity of the citizens, the safety and freedom of the Commonwealth.

Entertaining no doubt, that wisdom and candour will preside over all your deliberations, and that they will be guided by a single regard, to the best interests of the country, permit me to assure you, that these shall not languish, for want of a cordial co-operation, on the part of the Executive, nor shall they suffer, so far as depends on me, from that temper, which I have attempted to describe, and which, I am sure is at war with the sacred rights, and essential happiness of the people.

C. GORE.

#### JAFFA ASSASSINATIONS.

ADDITIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDANT  
ON THE POISONING OF THE FRENCH  
TROOPS AT JAFFA, BY ORDER OF BUONAPARTE.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 1165.]

The sophisms of the general, Buonaparte, though they failed of producing any effect on the highly cultivated mind of the Physician general to his army, yet were so powerfully urged by the insinuations and plausibility of the proposer, that ROGÉ was overcome by them, and infatuated too, we suppose, with the prospect of promotion and reward, as the consequence of his obedience. He therefore stifled the voice of conscience, and palliated his conduct, by confessing that he administered the poison to the sick in the hospital, through motives of humanity; inasmuch as he conceived that they were incurably afflicted with the plague. It is however, certain that *some* of the patients, refused to partake of the messes offered them; and others partook in a small proportion only. Seven of these poor sufferers, on whom the opium had not operated as was intended, were afterwards recovered by the attention of the English. It may therefore, rationally be concluded, that of the number which perished, many were not beyond the reach of proper medicine and adequate care.\*

After the capitulation of Alexandria, by which the French were permitted to return to their own country, ROGÉ applied to the

\* If we are not mistaken these cures were effected by the medical attendants on the force under the command of that very Sir Sidney Smith, whom Buonaparte accused of purposely sending the plague among the French troops by means of infected prisoners, &c. &c.

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English camp and requested to be allowed to remain amongst them ; alleging as a reason, *that as he was the only living evidence of the treatment of the sick in the hospitals*, it would not be safe for him to put himself in the power of his countrymen : and still less safe for him to return to France ; as he well knew the story would soon become public.

SEBASTIANI'S FIRST PERPLEXITY : OR  
SILENCE PER MAUVAISE HONTE.

The remarkably stupid manner in which Buonaparte attempted to meet the assertions of Sir Robert Wilson, may be seen in Sir Robert's letter to the Editor of the *Courier de Londres*. So far as Sebastiani is concerned in that reference we think it our duty to state, that notwithstanding the *queer* mission, and the strange behaviour of that officer in Egypt, he was, nevertheless, invited to dine with that "man of very limited talents" Gen. Stuart, and other officers of the English army. He accepted the invitation. After dinner it was contrived that the discourse should turn upon Jaffa, and the events which had occurred there ; in order to observe what effect it would have on the conduct and countenance of the representative of the Chief Consul. *He observed the most speaking silence !* In truth, his situation was extremely delicate ; and on this occasion, as the turn of his countenance could not be committed to writing, it must be acknowledged that he displayed a long-suffering and forbearance, by which he merited the complete approbation of his master. To let the reader into the secret,—those unlucky wights the British officers, had collected several witnesses of the bloody deeds, and had them at hand, ready to produce : among them, and not the least conspicuous in regard to importance, was ROGÉ, who was kept in attendance in an adjoining room, for the purpose of being called in, as a witness beyond contradiction, had Sebastiani so much as pretended to affect to question the administration of the poison.

We believe Buonaparte's order, written with his own hand, to distribute the murderous potion, is still in existence ; and we have hopes that it may *adorn* the pages of our work : it will be a document well worthy the fixed attention of posterity. In the mean time, we pledge ourselves for the correctness of the facts above stated, and even stake our reputation on them. We shall watch the *Moniteur* closely, to see if any denial, doubt, or hesitation of admission appears to disparage them ; and we give notice that a *direct denial* will be very acceptable to us ; for though we have not, ourselves, been on the spot, yet many of our friends have, and the evidence of these is equally beyond refutation and above suspicion.

SEBASTIANI'S SECOND PERPLEXITY : OR  
SILENCE PER FORCE.

Being now on the subject of Gen. Sebastiani's conduct in Egypt, we take the opportunity to quote from Lord Valentia's travels, the history of a piece of ill-luck, of which no traces are to be found in his famous Report to his master. It forms an admirable postscript to that exquisite production ; and we adduce it without reluctance, as it proves demonstrably, the respect and even admiration, in which the First Consul, now Emperor and King, was held by the enlightened Mamelukes, Arabs, and Beys of the land of Ham. The former occasion on which this delegate *would not* open his lips, and the present, on which he *could not*, are properly assorted as *pendants* ; to avail ourselves of a picture dealer's phrase.

Towards the latter end of October 1802, the French frigate La Corneille, in company with a brig, entered the old port of Alexandria, and shortly afterwards Major General Stewart, the commander in chief of the British forces, received a letter from Sebastiani, expressing a wish to have an interview with him, in order to deliver a message from the first consul. The general returned no written answer, but sent Major Misser, his secretary, to congratulate Colonel Sebastiani on his arrival, and to know at what time it would be convenient to him to land, as, in compliment to him, the quarantine regulations should not be enforced. The hour having been fixed, Major Misser, with an escort of dragoons, waited at the landing place for the colonel, whom he conducted to head quarters. The customary honours were paid to him at every post near which he passed. The message from the first consul to the British commander in chief was a demand, that, in compliance with the treaty of Amiens, he should evacuate Alexandria : to which General Stewart replied, that he had no orders to that effect from his government. Sebastiani then observed, that the general ought to consider the consequences of its being refused, as he must be aware of the inferiority of the British force in Egypt, and the consequently precarious safety of the troops in Alexandria, several of the forts being in the hands of the Turks. Justly irritated at so indecorous a behaviour, General Stewart abruptly put an end to the conversation by declaring, that were his force reduced to fifteen men, he would keep Alexandria, till ordered by his government to evacuate Egypt. That day Colonel Sebastiani dined with Major General Stewart, and the conversation having naturally fallen on the antiquities of Egypt,

the general observed, that the inscription on Pompey's pillar had lately been made out by some British officers; on which Sebastiani requested that Joubert, who acted as his interpreter, might have a copy of it. This was complied with, and some months afterwards, a paragraph appeared in the French papers, stating that Joubert had brought from Egypt an inscription which would determine at what period Pompey's pillar had been erected; but no notice was taken of the manner in which Joubert had obtained the inscription.

During his stay at Alexandria, Sebastiani received the most marked attentions from General Stewart: he was every day supplied with saddle-horses, and permitted to visit every spot within, as well as without the garrison, unattended by any British officer—a liberty of which he proved himself unworthy, by meanly holding private conversations with different soldiers of the foreign brigade, exhorting them to desert.

Soon after his arrival, Colonel Sebastiani had his audience of the governor general of Alexandria. General Stewart directed his interpreter, Mr. Reggio, to mix with the crowd, and learn what passed. Fortunately Mr. Joubert was so little qualified for the office of interpreter, that he could not translate the first compliments. The governor distressed, called out aloud, "is there no one here who speaks Franks?" Reggio immediately stepped forward, and acted as interpreter to the French agent, who began by assuring the governor of the First Consul's high regard for his nation, that he was extremely afflicted that the English continued in Egypt contrary to its desire, but begged him to rest assured that the French would soon oblige them to retreat. Sebastiani was perfectly satisfied with his interpreter. It was only when speaking of Reggio to the French at Cairo that he discovered the trick that had been played him.

Sebastiani had brought with him a large collection of the First Consul's portraits, which he sent to the different Arab Schechs in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, with the same message to each, "that the First Consul continued to have the most affectionate remembrance of the poor Schechs in Egypt, and particularly of the person to whom he sent." The Schechs who detested the French, and cared nothing for the present (a most ridiculous one certainly, and the sending of which shews a strange ignorance of their manners and prejudices,) in general, returned no answer. One, however, replied, that it was impossible that the First Consul could have sent such a message to him, or have any recollection of him, for he had retired into the desert the moment the French

arrived, and had not returned till the English landed.

At Cairo, Sebastiani never visited a single Schech, nor did one visit him. Schech Abdallah Scherkowie, of the great mosque, never was attached to the French, nor were any of his brethren, except Schech Sooli-maun-el-Fanine. Sebastiani sent to this man to say he would pay him a visit, but the Schech, terrified lest the government should consider him as a friend of the French, sent to Mr. Rosetti to conjure him to induce the colonel to keep away. So much for "the enthusiasm excited among the Schechs by the view of the portrait of the First Consul!"

The account of the insult offered to him at Cairo, is equally false and ridiculous. Sebastiani was riding through the streets, with a Chaous of the Pacha before him, when he was met by Mustapha Aga, Akil, or agent of the Porte in Egypt (*procureur de la Porte*). This man reproached the Chaous for being such a wretch as to ride before a Frenchman, who had brought so many evils on his country; not, as Sebastiani says, for marching before a christian; and made his people beat the Chaous. Sebastiani instantly returned to the house of Mr. Rosetti, who was absent at Boulae, and sent, in the most pressing terms, to desire him to come to town. Rosetti, on his arrival, found Sebastiani pale as death and excessively alarmed. He told Rosetti how he had been insulted, and said that he suspected it was a plan of the English to have him assassinated. He was therefore determined to depart instantly, and that he had sent to the Pacha to inform him of what had happened, but to declare that he did not wish any steps to be taken on the occasion. Rosetti blamed him for this, and said it was a business that ought not to be passed over: that Mustapha was a friend of his, and he would settle the business. Sebastiani still hesitated, and said that he feared the consequences. At length it was left to Rosetti, who saw the Pacha and Mustapha: it was agreed that the latter should make an apology to the colonel, who was to receive him graciously. Sebastiani on this became valiant: he wished to resent the affront on Mustapha's appearance, but Rosetti insisted on his keeping the terms agreed on, and they parted excellent friends. Nothing more passed.

Sebastiani never saw the Pacha, except in the presence of Mr. Rosetti. He never made any offer to him of mediation with the beys; nor did the Pacha shew him his powers, nor enter into any political conversation with him. The usual compliments passed; but when Sebastiani said that it was his wish to visit the Beys in Upper Egypt, Mahommed Pacha most positively refused his consent, declaring that, in the present situation of affairs, it was a thing he could on no

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account permit; and insisting that he should pledge his word of honour to him, that, during his stay in Egypt, he would have no communication with them by letter, or otherwise. With this Sebastiani complied; but on his return home he informed Rosetti that he had the First Consul's orders to offer the Mamalukes his protection, and that, therefore, as he could not go, he must write to them on the subject, and desired Rosetti to get it done. Rosetti, astonished, asked him if he had forgotten his honour so recently pledged; and finding that his argument had no effect, declined having any thing to do with a business which might end in the destruction of them both, should the letter be intercepted. This alarmed the colonel, and the business was dropped for the present. When, however, Sebastiani arrived at Damietta, knowing that he should be safe before any thing could happen, he did write to the Beys, and sent the letter to Madame Murad Bey, who being afraid to meddle with the business, sent it to Mr. Rosetti, in whose possession it now is.

The assertion, that there was an attempt to excite the Albanians against him, is equally devoid of truth. Their certainly was a report current, that the French were seen off Syria, and were coming to Egypt; but it was invented by the French themselves, and Rosetti believes by the order of Sebastiani. This report was, at least, spread by him at Alexandria, where he officially notified to the Christians who waited on him, that they would not much longer be under the oppressive Government of the Turks, for the French would soon be in Egypt. No letter was received from Rosetti on the subject; no person was summoned before him, nor was any communication made to the Pacha on the occasion.

General Stuart did indeed write to the Pacha, warning him not to credit the assertions of Sebastiani, that the English had hostile designs against Egypt, and apprising him of the real designs of France as exemplified by Bonaparte's proclamation. It was his duty so to do, as the representative of the British Nation in Egypt, and consequently, the guardian of its interests and character; nor could any thing, except the habit of contemplating crimes, have led to an idea that this was "an attempt to instigate assassination." Had General Stuart been the dupe of Sebastiani, he would not have been thus accused, nor have been reported to the First Consul as a man of mediocre talents. It was wounded vanity, and bitter disappointment, which instigated both assertions; assertions which General Stuart has, I think with propriety, considered as unworthy of reply, for no one who knows him, even by the report of his whole

conduct in Egypt, can believe him capable of the one, or deserving of the other.

In May 1803, the French establishment in Egypt was organized under Mr. Lesseps, who succeeded in creating a mortal enmity between Osman Bey and Elfi Bey, by exciting the former to assassinate the latter, on his return from England, under an idea that he was come with a sufficient European force to place him at the head of the government. On finding afterwards that Osman Bey was inclined to throw himself upon the protection of the English, he bribed Mahommed Ali and Achmed Bey, two Albanian chiefs, to revolt from the Beys, and to drive them from Cairo. This scheme proved successful, and Egypt became, as the French Government wished, divided under three masters. A detail of all the events which led to this, and of the different intrigues by which the revolutions were accomplished, would occupy a much greater space than my limits will allow. The result has been, that one of the finest countries on the globe is sinking under the severest oppression, —*Lord Valentia's Voyages, Vol. III. p. 467. et seq.*

*Answer of Sir Robert Wilson to the Remarks made by the French Government on his History of the Egyptian Expedition.*

*To the Editor of the Courier de Londres.*

Sir,—In the official correspondence lately published, there appear some remarks which the French ambassador was instructed to make on my History of the Expedition to Egypt, and of which I feel called upon to take notice, not in personal controversy with General Andreossi, for conscious of the superior-virtue of my cause, I find myself neither aggrieved nor irritated by the language he has used, but that the public may not attribute my silence to a desire of evading further discussion, and thus the shallow mode of contradiction adopted by the chief Consul acquire an unmerited consideration.

The ambassador observes, "That a Colonel in the English army has published a work in England filled with the most atrocious and disgusting calumnies against the French army and its general.—The lies it contains have been contradicted by the reception which colonel Sebastiani experienced. The publicity of his report was at once a refutation and repatriation which the French army had a right to expect."

But surely a new signification must have been attached in France to the word *calumny*, when such a term is applied to my account of the conduct of the French troops in Egypt, and the consequent disposition of the inhabitants towards him!

Independent, however, of the proofs to

be adduced in corroboration of my statement, Europe may justly appreciate the probable truth of what I have written, when she recollects the unparalleled sufferings endured by the unoffending countries into which, during the last war, a French army penetrated, and she will at least hesitate to believe that the same armies should voluntarily ameliorate their conduct in a country more remote, where the atrocities they might commit would be less liable to publicity; and that this extraordinary change should be in favor of a people, whose principles and resistance might have excited the resentment of more generous invaders.

I will not enter into an unnecessary detail of the numerous facts which I could urge; but I appeal to the honor of every British officer employed in Egypt, whether those observations are not sacredly true which describe the French as being hateful to the inhabitants of that country, which represent them as having merited that hatred, from the ruin and devastation with which their progress through it has been marked; and I am ready, if there be one who refuses to sanction this relation, to resign for ever every pretension to honorable reputation, and submit, without a further struggle, to that odium which should attach to calumny and a wilful perversion of truth.

But, Sir, I feel confident there is no individual who will not amply confirm all that I have written on this subject; and perhaps Europe has a right to condemn me for not having made the accusations still stronger, when I can produce frequent general orders of the French army for the destruction of villages, and their inhabitants; when I can prove, that above 20,000 of the natives perished by the swords of the French soldiery; and that every act of violence was committed, and particularly in Upper Egypt, which could outrage humanity, and disgrace the character of civilized nations. When writing a history of the campaign, was it possible not to express indignation against the authors of such calamities? Would it have been natural not to have felt the animation of that virtuous pride, which a reflection on the different conduct of the British soldiery must inspire in the breast of every Briton? I have asserted, that a British soldier could traverse alone through any part of Egypt, or even penetrate into the Desert, secure from injury or insult. I have described the natives as considering the British their benefactors and protectors, soliciting opportunities to manifest their gratitude, and esteeming their uniform as sacred as the turban of Mahometanism; and I may venture to predict, that hereafter, the French traveller will be compelled to conceal

the name of his nation, and owe his security to the assumption of the British character.

But, Sir, does the effect of colonel Sebastiani's report justify the chief Consul's conclusion, "that it is a complete refutation of what I have advanced, even if we attach to that report implicit belief in its candour and veracity?" Is it possible that the chief Consul can suppose, the world will trace respect for the French name in the circumstance which occurred to colonel Sebastiani at Cairo, and which rendered it necessary for him to demand protection from the Vizir? Or, would he imagine, that the apologue of d'Gezzar Pacha, was not intelligible even previous to the instructions being published, which M. Talleyrand sent to the French commercial agents?

That illustrious senator, to whose virtues and stupendous talents England owes so much of her prosperity, has declared that this Report of colonel Sebastiani in no case contradicts my statement; and I should consider that high opinion as amply sufficient to remove any impression which the French ambassador's note might otherwise have made, did I not think it a duty to press some observations on that part of the paragraph which alludes to the direct accusation against general Buonaparté; that the public may know I was fully aware of the important responsibility which I had voluntarily undertaken, and in which much national honor was involved. I would wish the world seriously to examine, whether the accuser or accused have shrunk from the investigation, and then hold him as guilty who has withdrawn from the tribunal of inquiry.

*I avowed that I was his public accuser: I stood prepared to support the charges. The courts of my country were open to that mode of trial, which, as an innocent man, he could have alone required, but of which HE DID NOT DARE AVAIL HIMSELF.* It was no anonymous libeller against whom he was to have filed his answer, but against one (and without any indecent vanity I may say it), whose rank and character would have justified his most serious attention.

The charges were too awful to be treated with neglect, and we know that they have not been read with indifference. Nor is it possible that the first Consul can imagine the fame of general Buonaparté is less sullied, because a few snuff-boxes bearing his portrait were received by some abject or avaricious individuals with expressions of esteem. Or can he hope that the contemptible, but not less unworthy insinuation, directed against the gallant and estimable British general, will divert mankind from a reflection on the crimes with which he [Buonaparté] stands arraigned?

Fortunately for Europe, she is daily be-

coming more intimately acquainted with the character of this hitherto misconceived man ; and I confess that I feel considerable gratification, when I indulge the thought that I have contributed to its development.

Success may, for inscrutable purposes, continue to attend him. Abject Senates may decree him a throne or the pantheon ; but history shall render injured humanity justice, and an indignant posterity inscribe on his cenotaph—

“ *Ille venena Colchica*

“ *Et quicquid usquam concipitur nefas,*

“ *Tractavit.*”

ROBERT WILSON, K. M. T. Lieut. Col.

The inference from this letter is unanswerable ; if the Corsican had been guiltless, he would have provoked discussion in an English Court of Justice—where, if the accusation could not have been proved, the whole of the charge would have fell, impotently, to the ground,

——— Dissolved,

And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,  
Left not a rack behind.

It cannot be asserted that Buonaparté would not have stooped to cite a person at the English bar, as he knew the late Queen of France indicted Lord George Gordon for a libel who was cast ; and he, himself, did, at the time of this challenge, or a little after, prosecute M. Peltier for a libel, which was a mere shadow, in comparison to this charge of Assassinations and Poisonings. —*Editor.*

*Extracts from Whitman's Travels in Asiatic Turkey, Syria and Egypt.*

FOUR THOUSAND of the wretched inhabitants of Jaffa who had surrendered, and who had, in vain, implored the mercy of their conquerors, were, together with a part of the late Turkish garrison of El-Arish (amounting it has been said, to five or six hundred) dragged out in cold blood, *four days after the French had obtained possession of Jaffa*, to the sand hills, about a league distant, in the way to Gaza, and there most inhumanly put to death. I have seen the skeletons of these unfortunate victims, which lie scattered over the hills, a modern Golgotha, which remains a lasting disgrace to a nation calling itself civilized.

The distance of time which elapsed after these poor wretches had surrendered, and which furnished a fit opportunity for cool reflection, and the distance of the spot to which they were led, at least a league from the place of their captivity, manifest a spirit of diabolical revenge, of atrocious tyranny, which, for the honour of human nature, it is to be trusted will never recur on any future occasion, among civilized and enlightened

nations, to blacken the page of history, and to sully the military character. The surface of the ground had been some time before thickly covered with the skeletons of the victims ; but at the time of my visit they were much reduced in number, the Grand Vizier having ordered a large hole to be dug, into which as many as could be well collected were thrown. Skulls, bones, remnants of clothing, &c. were still, notwithstanding, scattered over every part of the hillocks.

The charge of cruelty against the French General does not rest here. It having been reported that, previously to the retreat of the French army from Syria, their command-in-chief had ordered all the French sick at Jaffa to be poisoned, I was led to make the enquiry to which every one who should have visited the spot would naturally have been directed, respecting an act of such singular, and, it should seem, wanton inhumanity. It concerns me to have to state, not only that such a circumstance was positively asserted to have happened ; but that, while in Egypt, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of these diabolical commands.

#### POETRY.

#### ON THE PREVALENCE OF VICE.

##### I.

Virtue, friend, is rarely found,  
In this life's uncertain round :  
While vice fills up the mazy way,  
And bears throughout despotic sway.

##### II.

Vice triumphs ! or the sceptic bold  
Dare not his impious thoughts unfold :  
Nor laugh at virtue as a cheat ;  
And call the grave our last retreat.

##### III.

Nor bid us revel all the day,  
And idly trifle life away :  
Nor madly spurn at Heaven's dread laws,  
Yet turn to claim the world's applause.

##### IV.

Forbear, my friend, the world to blame ;  
Virtue will triumph if sincere :  
Glow with a bright celestial flame,  
And beam around its splendor here.

##### V.

Virtue below is only tried  
If it be genuine, or no :  
If it can meet the scorner's pride ;  
And can unvanquish'd face the foe.

##### VI.

Then let us still enjoy the hope  
Of worlds above, long since decreed  
By heavens' high king, with boundless scope,  
To those who merit virtue's meed.

## HAPLESS JOE THE MANIAC.

*Founded on Fact.*

Say, pensive wand'rer, where art going,  
 With looks so wild, and pace so slow?  
**I** do but rove, alas! not knowing  
 Who'll be the friend of hapless Joe.  
**Once** was my heart so light and cheerful!  
 My face was tinged with healthy glow!  
**Now** pale, and weak, and sad, and fearful,  
 Who recollects poor hapless Joe?  
**My** father owns yon stately dwelling,  
 Where lofty firs and larch trees grow,  
**There** while my story I was telling,  
 A menial beat off hapless Joe.  
**Yes**, it is true, I lov'd my Nancy,  
 Though poor, the loveliest form below!  
**Rare** was her worth; and more than fancy,  
 Rapt the warm breast of hapless Joe.  
**Tread** lightly here! 'twas here she left me,  
 The print of Nancy's foot I know,  
**Three** villains first, of sense bereft me,  
 Then tore the maid from hapless Joe.  
**Now** here along the vale I wander,  
 And call on Nancy as I go;  
**I** seek in vain! I cannot find her,  
 Nor does she answer hapless Joe.  
**My** cruel father, heaven spare him,  
 The sordid cause of all my woe,  
**So** terrifies the country near him,  
 That none dare succour hapless Joe.  
**What** did I utter? "heaven spare him!"  
 No, thunder-bolts come strike him low!  
**And** fiends infernal rise and tear him!—  
 Avenge the cause of hapless Joe!  
**Nay** stop, my friend, return and hear me,  
 My heart relents, my eyes o'erflow:  
**I** never harm; and none need fear me:  
 Come, mingle tears with hapless Joe!  
*Shrewsbury,*

C. H.

January 31st, 1810.

## NOSE versus EYES :

## WITH THE MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

*[From the Christian Observer.]*

Most of our readers must be well acquainted with Cowper's "Report of an adjudged case, not to be found in any of the books." The following trifle will be seen to be a continuation, or rather imitation, of that humorous piece. As it may be convenient, for the purpose of comparison, to have the *jeu d'esprit* of Cowper at hand, we introduce it in the first place.

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose—

The spectacles set them unhappily wrong—

The point in dispute was, as all the world knows,  
 To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

So the Tongue was the lawyer, and argued the case

With a great deal of skill, and a wig full of learning;

While chief baron Ear sat to balance the case,  
 So fam'd for his talent in nicely discerning.

In behalf of the Nose, it will quickly appear;  
 And your lordship, he said, will undoubtedly find,

That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear,  
 Which amounts to possession, time out of mind.

Then holding the spectacles up to the court,  
 Your lordship observes they are made with a straddle

As wide as the ridge of the nose is; in short,  
 Design'd to sit close to it, just like the saddle.

Again; would your lordship a moment suppose  
 ('Tis a case that has happened, and may be again)

That the visage or countenance had not a nose?—  
 Pray who could, or who would, wear spectacles then?

On the whole, it appears, and my argument shews,

What a reasoning the court will never condemn,  
 That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,

And the Nose was as plainly intended for them.

Then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how,  
 He pleaded again in behalf of the Eyes;  
 But what were his arguments few people know,  
 For the court did not think they were equally wise.

So his lordship decreed with a grave solemn tone,  
 Decisive and clear, without one *if* or *but*,  
 That, whenever the Nose put his spectacles on,  
 By day-light or candle-light, eyes should be shut

.....

## NOSE REFUTED,

## OR LIPS MOVING FOR A NEW TRIAL.

*"Audi alteram partem."*

"In the cause at last sessions of Nose versus Eyes,

It will clearly appear, my lord, Eyes suffered wrong:

That mistakes from a pressure of business will rise,

Must be surely allowed by my learned friend Tongue.

"Eyes now are awakened to see their distress,  
 And the loss they'll lament, too, as long as they live,

Of the grace and the wisdom they used to possess,  
 And all the grave dignity spectacles give.

" My learned friend says they are made with a straddle :

But what does this prove ? though the fact may be so ;

Does the horse or the ass claim the right to the saddle,

Because it fits close to his back ? surely no !

" Let your lordship imagine no eyes to a face  
(For my learned friend's instance is here just inverted),

Are spectacles worn or put on in this case ?

Not a nose in all Europe would dare to assert it.

" That my client the Eyes may give way to a nap

With the spectacles on, is past all contradiction  
But your lordship must see, this occurs through mishap :

That they're wilfully closed, is my learned friend's fiction.

" Will your lordship but turn to 5th Edward the Third—

An act which undoubtedly settles the question,  
And which shews that new trials were granted and heard

Of less moment than this, and less weighty digestion.

" Before I conclude, I appeal to the court—

And your lordship will surely my argument grant—

That the action commenced through an envious retort ;

For the Nose, as a nose, cannot spectacles want."

So his lordship cried hem ! and then stroked down his face ;

And when all the court re-considered it o'er,  
They wished well to the plaintiff, they pitied his case,

But could grant no new trial the cause to restore.

Yet, to make up all difference, his lordship proposed—

That Eyes in this case no advantage might lack—

" That a glass should be fixed, where the buttons were closed,

By a ribbon suspended, blue, yellow, or black.

" That this shall be deemed the sole right of the Eyes,

To them and their farthest descendants for ever  
With all the immunities thence to arise,

To quiz or to stare through, look clumsy or clever.

SONGS FROM THE MANIAC, OR THE SWISS BANDITTI.

Song—Mr. Phillips.

When deeds of fame, at honor's call,  
The soldier's breast inspire,  
No tears from woman's eyes should fall  
To damp his martial fire !  
Still no unmanly sigh or word,  
Should e'er discovered be,  
But this the motto on his sword,  
" For Love and Liberty !"

Yet oft' within the hero's breast,  
Some softer thoughts may steal,  
Emotions, which, altho' suppressed,  
He cannot cease to feel :  
But still is heard at every pause,  
This universal cry !

" Our Friends ! our Country ! and our Laws !  
" Home ! Love ! and Liberty !"

Song—Mrs. Bland.

A net, a net, who wants a net ?  
All sorts and sizes I can make ;  
A salmon or a heart to get,  
A lover or a fish to take.  
Ye ladies all of high degree,  
Who flourish in the court or mall,  
Attend a while to simple me,  
And heed the little Netting Girl.  
Your nets with care and caution spread,  
Nor strive too large a draft to get,  
One lover may be freely led,  
But more will surely break your net.  
'Mid many sharks, few hearts appear  
Worth catching in the court or mall :  
Then where you throw your net beware,  
And heed the little Netting Girl.

Song—Mr. Mathews.

The world's a great ocean in which all men fish,  
They catch what they can, and they keep what they get ;

The Lawyer in general gets a large dish,  
For every thing's fish that comes into his net !  
Fishermen all, *tol de rol*.

The Ladies, all lovely from head to the heels,  
Catch lovers by dozens, as children catch flies :  
But there's no catching them, for they're slippery as eels,

Whilst they angle away, and all bait with their eyes.

The poet for fame and for food often trolls,  
The Doctors all fish for a large cane and wig ;  
'Tis the care of the Parson to angle for souls,  
And he baits with a sermon, and hooks a tythe-pig.  
The wise Politician, to mend matters wishes,  
And *pro bono publico* offers his pelf :  
But he's only watching the loaves and the fishes,  
To shove others out, and to get in himself.



## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AUSTRIA.

*Oriental Literature.*—Proposals for publishing a Miscellany of Asiatic Learning, under the title of "THE MINES OF THE EAST EXPLORED," have lately been published at Vienna.

Oriental literature, to which we have repeatedly called the attention of the British public, as likely to increase in importance and utility, has lately found a friend at Vienna, who proposes to render it essential service. Hitherto those who have engaged in this branch of study have been a few persons, in places distant from each other; and no unanimous effort has been made to favour their acquisitions, or to combine the productions of their labours. This disadvantage is likely to be removed. Greek and Roman literature have made great advances: Oriental literature is not less deserving of encouragement; but the difficulty of procuring the means is greater, from the cost of manuscripts, the uncertainty of such speculations, as articles of trade, the small number of scholars, who engage in this department of knowledge, and the still smaller number of patrons who promote it. The illustrious Sir William Jones, indeed, founded the Asiatic Society at Calcutta: the Ministers, Counts de Suhm, and de Herzberg, assisted Adler, and Rink in the publication of *Alulfeda*, and in a small part of *Macrizi*. Many useful works have been planned, but quickly abandoned, especially periodical works: the *Asiatic Magazine* of Klaproth in Germany lasted but a year; and the *Asiatic Collections* of Ouseley in England did not become permanent.

A society of friends to Oriental literature is now formed, who propose to continue a periodical work under the title of "THE MINES OF THE EAST EXPLORED." Their intention is to spread by their united efforts, the knowledge of Oriental literature throughout Europe.

The epigraph of their work is selected from the Kor-aun: it imports:

Say: God is the Master of the East, and of the West,

He guides whoever he pleases, in the right way.

Count Wenceslas Rzewuski, an associate of this society, furnishes the necessary expences; those engaged in it therefore trust it will long continue to gratify the learned world. They hope to deliver four numbers yearly, each containing about 17 to 19 sheets; making within the year one volume, folio, of 300 pages.

This journal will include whatever relates to the East: translations, dissertations, ob-

servations, annunciations, extracts, notices, descriptions, drawings, and compositions of every kind. The major part of the associates are, indeed, Germans, and the journal will be written in German; but other languages, with which it may be supposed that those who desire acquaintance with Asiatic learning are acquainted, will be admitted; as French, English, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. In adopting all these languages, hopes are entertained that the learned of different nations, as well in Europe as in Asia, will contribute assistance. Already a correspondence is opened with Constantinople, and the factories of the Levant; in Persia, in Syria, and in Egypt.

All arts and sciences will be included: even politics and theology: but these only in moderation. Notices of works of merit but little known, extracts, new and interesting translations of works hitherto reserved in MS. Also Accounts of MSS. with Collections of books, or of MSS.

Vienna has within twenty years become a kind of magazine for furnishing literature to Greece; that city, with the metropolis of the Ottoman empire will now become the same for Asia: and thus Europe and Asia will be more intimately and strongly allied than ever. Essays in the vulgar Greek will therefore be admitted: there are many learned men of that nation, especially at Constantinople. Great care will be taken as to the beauty of the types (especially of the oriental types) and the correctness of the press.

"If all cannot be attained, all should not be neglected: for the knowledge of a part is preferable to ignorance of the whole."

So says the Arab proverb; and this will be the spirit of the proposed journal.

The editor is M. Hammer, at Vienna: the bookseller is Schaumbourg, of that city.

We recommend this work to the attention of our countrymen; considering the connections of Britain with India, where Arabic is of the greatest importance; with Persia, and with the Mediterranean, where we hope to see British connection prosper more and more. We presume that in making this notice public, we are serving at the same time the interests of learning, and of our country, and are proud to add that some of our own countrymen are forwarding the views of this laudable undertaking; among the rest Sir Sydney Smith is not the least prominent. We consider it as auguring favourably for the merit of the work, that M. Hammer, who formerly acted as Arabic Secretary to the gallant knight, and whose talents and judgment were rendered conspicuous in that capacity, has un-

dertaken to work the rich mines of Oriental literature, laying within reach of those educated in the College of Maria Teresa at Vienna, of which he is so distinguished a member—and no less so, that the name of Sir Gore Ouseley, His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Persia, is on the list of its patrons, since he will have a rare opportunity of contributing much valuable matter, in addition to what his brother has given to the European literati.

**Finances.**—Vienna, Dec. 30. The course of exchange on Augsburg suffers to-day a check, of which there has hitherto been few examples. On the 27th it was at 427: to-day it is fallen to 463. It is difficult to foretell what will be the result of all this: it seems as if the endeavours of government to raise the public paper money, produced the directly opposite effects.

The payment of the postponed interests of the public debt ought to have begun in the middle of this month, but it is adjourned to the beginning of January: because by that time all the public offices, of which some are still in Hungary, will be returned to this metropolis.

**Finances.**—Vienna, Dec. 30. The exchange of bank bills continues extremely low. Paper on Paris is sold to-day at the rate of 107 kreutzers for one livre tournois.

**Exportation of Silver prohibited.**—Vienna, Dec. 30. The regency of the Arch Duchy of Lower Austria, has recently prohibited the sending of any silver goods out of the hereditary provinces of Germany. This is in consequence of orders contained in letters patent of the 19th of this month, by which all silver vessels were ordered to be sent to the mint. All silver, therefore, which it is attempted to send out of the country without a licence from the government, will be liable to confiscation, and the parties offending will also be fined. The custom houses on the frontiers, are ordered to make strict examinations to render this decree effectual. A reward in proportion to the value is given to informers.

**Mines.**—Vienna, Dec. 31. It is intended to redouble the activity of the labourers in the mines of gold and silver in Hungary; and to add greatly to the number of persons employed in them.

**Finances.**—Vienna, Jan. 3, 1810. To-day, at the opening of the exchange, there was some appearance that the public funds would rise a little; but towards the close the course upon Hamburg was marked at 470. If we had a Lloyd's Coffee-house here, certainly wagers would be laid, that before the end of the month our paper money would fall to a loss of 500 [for 100.]

**Commercial Agents.**—Vienna, Dec. 30. Agents for the Saxon and Silesian manufactories are travelling in Hungary and Turkey, to open mercantile intercourse with the factors and dealers of those countries, particularly with the Greeks, and also to open new channels of sale for the manufactures of which they are agents. It is affirmed that several of these travellers have already done considerable business, and have received large orders for linens and draperies. The same houses are endeavouring to extend their connections to Italy. Some days ago, the rumour was circulated on our exchange that some very large transportations of cotton coming from Macedonia, had been stopped and pillaged by the Bosniacs, who over-run the provinces in troops and do much mischief. The particulars have not been confirmed.

**Commerce.**—Vienna, Dec. 31. The importation of cottons from Turkey is at this moment very great: nevertheless, this article keeps up its price; which is owing to the numerous orders for it, from Switzerland, France, and the North.

**Local Militia paid: Officers retained.**—Vienna, Jan. 14. All the Landwehr (Local Militia) has been paid on Jan. 5, from the funds of the army. Those officers who desire to serve in the troops of the line, will be admitted as supernumeraries: those who prefer continuance in the landwehr, will preserve their rank, if they have fought the enemy; those who have not so done, will be placed in a lower rank.

**Newspapers garbled.**—The emperor has ordered that all the newspapers printed in the empire should be superintended so strictly, that they may not contain any article at which foreign powers may take offence.

**The Earthquake that we lately felt** consisted of two shocks, with an interval of several seconds of time. The houses and their furniture were shaken; and a noise as of a crackling was heard. No damage was done. One of the astronomical pendulums at the Observatory was stopped suddenly; and from the direction in which it was placed, it is supposed that the course of the shocks was from north to south-west, or the contrary: because the other pendulums which moved parallel to this direction suffered no alteration. The barometer was 28 inches 6 lines, Vienna measure: the wind was N. N. E. and very cold: it afterwards changed to S. E. The thermometer was  $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  above zero.

**Our Course of Exchange improves.** On the report of an Austrian princess being to be married to Buonaparte, Austrian paper rose 10 per cent.

**Deaths, &c.**—The number of deaths last year at Vienna and its suburbs, including all the hospitals and sick-houses, was 20,218; marriages 1517; and births 12,226.

*Hay, Straw, &c.*—So great is the scarcity of hay and straw in the South of Germany, occasioned by the consumption during the late war, that the greater part of the farmers, for want of fodder, are obliged to kill their cattle, and sell the carcasses at one half of their real value.

#### BAVARIA.

*Advice to Germans emigrating to Russia.*—"We see in several papers an article dated from Dantzic, containing a most enchanting picture of the pretended prosperity enjoyed by the German settlers in the Crimea. Although this is known to be false; it may be perhaps useful to repeat here, that people cannot be too much on their guard against those reports on the favourable situation of emigrants. It is certain, that those who suffer themselves to be seduced, by the forged letters circulated in German, and French villages, are for ever lost to their country, and families, when once they set their foot in the Crimea. [Compare under the title *RUSSIA*, the article we have inserted describing *Odessa*.]

#### CHINA.

*Outrages committed by the Ladrones Pirates, in the Chinese Seas*—If the reader will turn to the volume of the *PANORAMA*, Vol. V. pp. 729, 729. he will find a correct description of the manners, and force of the Ladrones Pirates. It should seem that since that account, though dated only three years ago, their power has greatly increased, until, at length, it bids defiance to the naval force of China.

—To what this may proceed, it is impossible to say, or what advantages may be derived from this circumstance to the British interests; it will be recollected that we have this information *via* America. It is possible, that our countrymen may have further concern in the affair; as it is probable enough that this is not the last visit the Pirates will pay that feebly defended coast. The following extract of a letter from China, contains the latest and the most authentic information on this subject.

Canton, Oct. 1, 1800.—I embrace this opportunity by the *Sylph*, American brig, bound for New York, to advise you of the arrival of the Direct and Madras ships at Chuenpee (a little below the Bocca Tigris), where they are to remain until pilots are sent to bring them up to the second bar (and no higher); the emperor having sent orders to this government not to allow the English Company's ships to trade, until such concessions are made for their past conduct (allowing to the expedition) as he may deem ample; that he may be induced to pardon them. No goods can be landed from the ships for a month to come; as it will be at least twenty-six days more before the empe-

ror's permission can arrive, for the company's trade to be renewed.

We have been in some danger here from the pirates; who entered the river with 160 sail about six weeks since, and continued above twenty days, committing the most horrid depredations all the way up to within five miles of our factories.

They burnt Cheenal and butchered about two thousand people, belonging to that town; in short, they continued until they had killed above ten thousand inhabitants, belonging to various towns, and villages in the Inner Passage; and levied heavy contributions of rice, provisions, and money, from such places as preferred submitting to their demands, to risking their extermination. You will scarcely credit it, but I can assure you the Viceroy, though in danger of losing the greater part of the country, could not assemble a force to drive the invaders from the river, who after having satiated themselves with plundering the Inner Passage, effected a passage through the back of the Bogue; and carried their devastations up to the first bar, where they overtook a flying squadron of the emperor's vessels of war, and drove them in among the shipping, capturing some of their rear. After this they sent up notice of their determination to attack Canton itself; and the Viceroy received a letter from their admiral, demanding a large sum of money, and supplies of provisions, ammunition, &c. to be sent to them within a very short time; or he would burn the city, and put the inhabitants to the sword.

At this time the Mandarins applied to me through the merchants, for a ship to go down to attack the pirates, and rescue three large Siamese Junks, bringing presents to the emperor, and having an ambassador on board. We had a ship at that time commanded by Captain Jones, of whom we had bought her; and I agreed that, on a proper request being made to me, in writing, by the Viceroy or Quancheoufou, the *Mercury* should be equipped for the service. They said it was impossible the Viceroy or Quancheoufou could condescend to ask for the assistance required; and on my refusing to order the ship down without such authority, they applied to the American Consul, who was willing and anxious to afford them the aid of a ship, under American colours; but found on application to the supercargoes of seven ships lying at Whampoa, that none of them could go. The negotiations with the Americans took up some days; and in the mean time the danger was increasing so much, that the Mandarins were obliged to send the merchants back to me: the contract was then concluded for the *Mercury* to cruize fifteen days, or longer, if the committee of supercargoes, and his Majesty's commanders (with whom we

could not have communication at this time) approved of the ship's being chartered for a longer period as a cruiser. I got her equipped in two days with 20 guns, and 50 volunteers, from the American ships; and she soon cleared the river. The pirates never stood her fire after the first; when she cleared the decks with grape shot, of such as she came up with; destroyed seven or eight of the vessels, and took one prize: her cruize was out the day before yesterday; and she returned to her moorings. The government are so astonished at her achievements, that they are applying for her again; but I cannot accede to their request, unless they apply first to the committee of supercargoes, who are at Macao: if they grant permission, the Mercury will be chartered for five months, or as long as I choose.

Sixty of the Ladrone boats, under Linton, attacked the Barracoota brig of war about the latter end of September; after a few broadsides they retired. Captain Kay, of the Marquis d'Ely, having unfortunately sent his boat with the first officer and seven men into Macao for fresh provisions, intelligence was soon after received that the Ladrone had captured them, and had demanded as their ransom 40,000 dollars.—Their force by sea is from 900 to 1000 junks, from 3 to 28 guns, perfectly manned, and they are amply supplied by their abettors in the maritime provinces.

All the efforts of the Viceroy of Canton to suppress them have proved fruitless, as the agents sent for this purpose proved treacherous, acting in concert with the rebels. The lower order of Mandarins cannot be trusted to execute the orders of government; such is the wide-spread disaffection! Their mode of war is of the most sanguinary kind; the prisoners on both sides are murdered in the most savage manner. Application had been made by government, through the security merchants, to the Americans, for them to drop down the river for a few days, to protect the passage from the Bog-Tyris to Whampoa, but this request could not be complied with, as the ships were not in a situation to fight their battles.

The latter end of August, 18 or 20 of the largest Ladrone junks, made a formal attack on the ship Atahulpa, Sturges, of Boston, while at anchor in Macao roads, and when Captain Sturges's crew were on shore. The attack was repelled with the utmost bravery for a length of time, when, taking the advantage of a breeze, cut the cables, and ran under the guns of the fort at Macao. The attack was led on by the admiral's junk, of 28 guns.

Seventeen American ships, and twelve country ships, were at Whampoa, and two Americans at Macao; the latter were waiting the arrival of a few more of their countrymen,

in order to proceed in companies for fear of the Ladrone.

*A Conspiracy against the Emperor of China has been detected*, in which upwards of forty individuals were implicated, among whom were six mandarins, the peculiar favourites of their master. A few of the conspirators had escaped, and eluded pursuit; several others, to avoid ignominious punishment, had laid violent hands on themselves, but by far the greater number, after undergoing the severest tortures, had been buried alive.

#### DENMARK.

*Danish Naval Officers.*—Copenhagen, Jan. 6, 1810. The number of naval officers at present in actual service, is, at the beginning of this year, admiral 1: vice-admirals 2: rear-admirals 8: commodores 4: captain-commanders 15: captains 28: captain lieutenants 31: first lieutenants 64: second lieutenants 68: there are also engaged in the admiralty service, and recruiting, rear-admiral 1: commodores 7: captain-commanders 2: captains 6.

#### FRANCE.

*Austrian Prisoners of War.*—The following notice has been published at Rouen.

The farmers and manufacturers of the department of *Seine-Inférieure* who have in their service Austrian prisoners of war, are invited, if they do not choose to keep them, or if these foreigners do not intend remaining in France, to send them immediately to the *dépôt* established at Rouen, in order that they may be included in the last division, which is to march in a short time. *Nota.* There are now in the *dépôt* thirty prisoners, who have declared their intention of remaining in this department.

*English Prisoners of War.*—The *dépôt* of English prisoners of war established at Verdun, contained Feb. 9, 1810, the number of 659 individuals, as follows: gentlemen 104; artificers and servants 25; sea and land officers 314; masters of merchant vessels 152; passengers 29; soldiers and sailors 35.

*Destruction of Wild Beasts.*—In the course of 1809 the following number of wolves were destroyed, in the department of the *Meuse*: viz. male wolves 99; female wolves 84; ditto pregnant 6; cubs 45; mad wolf one; total 435. The bounties given to the destroyers amounted to 4891 francs (about £120 sterling).

*Liberty of the Press.*—Buonaparte has issued a new decree relative to the press. According to this, the number of printers and booksellers is to be considerably reduced; those who are suffered to continue the trade, being bound to indemnify the persons excluded. The privileged class of them are to



be supplied with a licence from the police, upon taking an oath that they will not print or expose to sale any work tending to entrench upon the interests of the State, or upon the duties which subjects owe to their Sovereigns.

Ill-fated revolution of France, that was to have regenerated science and civilized society, by means of the Liberty of the Press!—"To this complection art thou come at last. Fie, fie upon it, how it smells! how abhorred it is in our imagination."

## GERMANY.

*New Institutions.*—Ratisbon, Jan. 6. The Prince Primate has sanctioned two new institutions. 1. An academy for design. 2. The establishment of an Office of Succour, on account of the fires that happened during the bombardment of April 23, 1809. This office will distribute annually 60,000 florins, among the sufferers, either as assistance, or as advances, or as rewards. The number of buildings entirely burnt or greatly damaged is 134, 37 belonged to religious societies, and 8 to the city. Among them are the churches of St. Paul, and St. Claire, also the Convent of this name, and the Hospital of St. Catherine; twenty houses are rebuilt.

## HOLLAND.

*State of the Country.*—Amsterdam, Feb. 28. The following is a copy of a letter addressed by his Majesty to the Legislative Body:

*The King to the Legislative Body.*

Gentlemen—I have been disappointed in my expectation of being enabled to return before the 1st of January. From the annexed document, contained in the *Moniteur* of yesterday the 31st of January, you will perceive that the result of our affairs is connected with the conduct of the English Government.

The regret which I have felt has been considerably increased by reading the unjust accusation made against us, of having betrayed the cause of the Continent, that is, of having been unfaithful to our engagements; and I write this letter to you to diminish the impression which so unjust and astonishing an accusation must make upon your hearts, as well as upon the heart of every true Hollander.

Whilst, during the four years that have elapsed since the commencement of my reign, the nation, and you in particular, called to watch over her interests, have borne with so much difficulty and distress, but at the same time with so much resignation, the doubling of the imposts, so considerable an augmentation of the public debt,—and armaments so great and so disproportionate to the population and means of the kingdom—we little thought that we should have been accused of having violated our engagements, and of not having done enough; at a moment when the state of maritime affairs operates upon us with a greater pressure than upon all other countries collectively, and when, to complete our misfortunes, we are,

besides, compelled to sustain a blockade upon the Continent.

It is the heartfelt consciousness of these considerations, Gentlemen, which should lead us to the exercise of patience, until the moment when the justice of his Majesty the Emperor, my brother, shall make reparation for a charge which we have so little deserved.

I cannot ascertain how long I may yet be prevented from gratifying the first and most anxious of my wishes, namely, that of returning to my capital, and seeing myself in the midst of you, at this difficult and critical juncture.

But, however distant that period may be, be assured, that nothing can alter my affection for the nation, and my attachment to her interests, nor lessen you in my esteem and confidence.

(Signed) LOUIS.

The following letter, addressed by his Majesty to the Council of State, was this day read by the Minister, the vice-president, at a meeting of the council, which was attended by all the ministers and other members:

*The King to the Council of State.*

Though I with regret, see the end of the third month since my departure fast approaching, nothing has yet been decided with regard to our affairs.

I cannot, however, suffer a single instant to pass, after my recovery, without repeating to you the assurance, that all possible exertions shall continue to be made to preserve the existence of the kingdom.

We cannot conceal from ourselves, that this will cost us great and difficult sacrifices; but I shall not hesitate, if there be but a possibility of Holland, after all that can be demanded of it, being suffered to exist, to submit myself to the generosity of the Emperor, my brother, in the just expectation that, upon the removal of all the causes of dissatisfaction, we shall receive those indemnifications to which we are so strongly entitled, and which will be more than ever necessary to us.

My intention in submitting myself to the pleasure of the Emperor, my brother, in every thing that he can demand of us, is to convince him that we have many enemies; that we may have been the victims of calumny, of petty passions and interests; but that we have never ceased, and still will continue to admire the Emperor, and to conduct ourselves as true friends and old allies of France, tried by numerous sacrifices and various events. Should I be able to succeed in this purpose, as I have every reason to expect, every thing else will follow, inasmuch as it must be both the interest and inclination of France to favour and aggrandize her friends, and not to depress them.

I therefore intreat you to unite all your efforts to prevent emigration to foreign countries, and every proceeding that might indicate despondency, and to exhort the nation to await the determination of the Emperor upon our fate, with that firmness which is so peculiarly their character, and which so intimately belongs to the justice of their cause.

I am not ignorant of what every individual suffers. I have done every thing to plead our



cause in the most effectual manner. Neither the loss of time, nor the failure of my efforts, nor any other consideration has been able to deter me from my purpose; and accordingly I have every reason to believe, that if we can come to any arrangement which does not exclude the possibility of our existence, Holland may still escape the present impending tempest; particularly if, after all this, there remain not only no grounds, but even no pretext for misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, to which all my efforts are directed. Your loving King, LOUIS.

Paris, Feb. 1, 1810.

**BONAPARTE versus HOLLAND: HOLLAND versus BONAPARTE.**

Bonaparte lately wrote and published in the *Moniteur* (having nothing more malignant at that moment within his reach) some very spiteful and severe reflections on the conduct of the Dutch; in which he accused them of betraying the common cause, and threatened "to occupy the ports and coast of Holland by Douaniers and troops in which confidence might be placed—to extend the coasts of France to the Elbe—and to shut out British commerce completely." All this in opposition to those invincible Orders in Council which retorted on him the principles of his Berlin and Milan decrees. In reply to those malevolent aspersions, the Hollanders have published the following remarks, which we introduce, as the last dying words of that unhappy country previous to execution.

*Extract from the Royal Courant of Feb. 7, published at Amsterdam.*

We call an Omniscent God, and all Europe to witness, that we have not merited this heavy charge.

But let facts speak for themselves.

Who can be ignorant of the sacrifices made by this country for the common cause—how she has exhausted herself—what she has suffered? To say nothing of the hundred millions of specie which we gave for our ransom; nor to mention the number of French troops years after years clothed, fed, and paid, by this little spot of ground; nor of the great number of vessels of war sacrificed in the common contest; nor of the equally great number of our best soldiers and sailors, and the flower of our youth fallen into the hands of the enemy; nor of our burdens thereby not only increased but almost doubled—let us confine ourselves only to more recent times, and more particularly to the period immediately connected with the cause to which we are suspected of having been unfaithful, and with regard to which we have the more reason to boast of our sacrifices, as they have a more immediate relation to the sources of our prosperity and existence, and must, therefore, according to the principles of equity, be estimated at a higher rate.

When the English Orders in Council of 1807 subjected neutral commerce to such unprecedented restraints, and the Emperor thought proper, by his Decree of Milan, to meet them with

more rigorous measures, by way of reprisal, did not our King spontaneously shut all the ports of the Kingdom? and did we not thereby set an example to the Americans? With a very trifling and short-lived exception, in favour of the export of some few articles of Dutch produce, did not this embarrassing state of things continue upwards of fourteen months?

Was not a further mitigation, a more unqualified admission of American vessels, revoked by the King in the space of four weeks, and the former regulations again declared to be in full force? Did not the whole of the American vessels suffered to enter and unload in consequence of this so much reprobated free admittance, amount only to the small number of three-and-twenty, all of them provided with regular Certificates of origin? and, were there not among these vessels ten whose certificates came from French Consuls in America?

Does not the list of seizures, actually condemned, or still under detention, made since the 1st of April, 1809, and amounting to the number of 141 vessels and 88 boats\* and waggons, afford an incontrovertible proof of the purity of the intentions of government?

Are not all articles of import examined by skilful persons, and permitted to be entered inwards only upon their declaration on oath, that the origin is unquestionable? Are not such commodities as appeared doubtful, lying at this moment in the King's warehouses?

Has not the King very recently acceded to the Emperor's request for the exclusion of all Americans without any distinction whatever?

Have not, accordingly, express orders been given, that all American vessels must depart without breaking bulk?

Have we not seen our King, while his feeling heart bled at it, refuse entrance to, and force to put to sea, Dutch ships, laden, under a neutral flag, with Dutch property, in the midst of the worst season of the year, and in stormy weather?

Have we not, with a view to the destruction of contraband traffic, seen a broad and extensive boundary line fixed, within the limits of which there can be no depots of colonial goods? Have not what were found within those limits been seized and confiscated? Was not the importation by land, in all the Northern and North-east departments subjected to the strictest regulations, as to the production of certificates of origin, and proofs of the goods having been actually landed on the Continent previous to the 1st of January, 1808, as soon as it came to be discovered that contraband traffic had begun to avail itself of that channel, notwithstanding the vigilance of the

\* List of Vessels, and Waggons or Boats detained since the 1st April 1809:—

|                                                                                    | Ves. Wag. |    |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|----|
| Laden with colonial goods and manufactures.....                                    | 101       | 88 |
| Laden with permitted goods, but under process for false papers.....                | 29        | 0  |
| Laden with permitted goods, but with suspicious papers, now under examination..... | 11        | 0  |
| Total....                                                                          | 141       | 88 |

French officers of the Customs in the North of Germany? In short, has not our very inland conveyance been subjected to *regulations never before heard of*? Has not all this been done to make a fresh, but necessary sacrifice to the common cause?

That contraband traffic has been carried on is incontrovertible. But has it not been carried on every where? Can contraband traffic be, under any circumstances, entirely prevented? and more particularly, is it possible to prevent it along so extensive a line of coast? Must not applications for a military garrison to oppose smugglers, who often support this traffic by violence, remain in many instances unattended to, because a part of our troops are employed for the common cause in Germany and Spain? And must, then, a whole nation suffer for a few covetous individuals? Must that be the fate of a nation, which, highly prizing virtue and good morals, and making them the objects of their esteem and confidence, knows well how to distinguish in the class of commercial inhabitants, the disgraceful smuggler from the respectable fair dealer.

The more, therefore, that we feel hurt at this unmerited imputation of *betraying the common cause*, the more may we expect from the justice of the Emperor, that on being better informed as to the real state of things, and looking to his own interest and that of France, he will cause justice to be done to our King, and not expose himself in the eyes of Europe and posterity to the accusation of having adopted, against a loyal and industrious nation, connected by every possible tie with France and her Imperial Ruler, measures that would be inconsistent with their independence, and which must terminate in the destruction of their very existence as a people. We are more disposed to flatter ourselves that the *Great Napoleon*, assured of our sincere and zealous co-operation in the system of the Continent, will place his highest glory in supporting and cherishing a people to whom, by the treaty of Paris in the year 1806, he, for himself, and his heirs and successors, has guaranteed the maintenance of their constitutional laws, their independence, the integrity of their possessions in the two hemispheres, and their political, civil, and religious freedom on the same footing on which it then stood—a people who, from the government of his brother, who more and more attracted the love and esteem of the nation, expected once more to enjoy peace and prosperity after so many calamities.

#### INDIES, EAST.

*Extraordinary Inundation of the Ganges.*—Intelligence from Calcutta of the 20th of September, mentions that the rainy season had set in with such violence, that the Ganges had overflowed its banks, and swept away whole villages. In several districts the crops of indigo have been destroyed; and throughout a vast extent of country the floods have occasioned the most extensive devastation.

#### ITALY.

*Buonaparte's Disposal of the Roman State: of the City of Rome: and of the Pope.*—By the decree for the union of the Roman

State to France, of which it is, in future, to form an integral part; the state of Rome, thus united, is to form two departments, viz. the department of *Rome*, and the department of *Trasimene*; the former to send seven deputies, and the latter four, to the legislative body. The city of Rome is to be the second city of the empire, and the hereditary imperial prince is to enjoy the titles and honours of *King of Rome*. There is to be at Rome a prince of the blood, or a grand dignitary of the empire, who is to hold the court of the emperor.—After having been crowned in the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, the emperors will be crowned in the church of St. Peter's, at Rome, before the tenth year of their reign.—The second part of this decree provides for the independence of the imperial throne, of all earthly authority.—After their exaltation, the Popes are to make oath *never to do any thing contrary to the four propositions of the Gallican church, agreed to in the Assembly of the clergy, in 1682.*—The third part respects the temporal existence of the Pope. He is to have palaces in several parts of the empire where he may wish to reside; and, especially, one at Rome and one at Paris, with a revenue of two millions of livres.

#### PRUSSIA.

*Finances.*—Berlin, Jan. 2, 1810. The treasury bills did not long maintain themselves at par: they are now fallen to 70. The bank has begun to pay the interests.

*Issue of New Bills.*—Jan. 19. The minister of the finances is occupied with extraordinary activity, on the subject of debts owing by the state. Lately a considerable office is organized on this subject; all the persons employed in it are sworn to secrecy. It is, however, known that they are employed in modelling new emissions of paper, to be called bills on the domains.

*Merit honoured by Insignia.*—The king being desirous of honouring merit in all its branches, has given a new organization to the orders of knighthood of his kingdom. There will henceforth be two distinct divisions: one appropriated to all kinds of merit; the other to military merit manifested in active service, and in the face of the enemy. The first class is that of the black eagle: that of the red eagle, to which the king will add a second and third class, with medals of gold and silver attached to the order of the red eagle. The ordinary tribunals will have no power to deprive the wearers of the decorations of these orders: that degradation will be in the power of the king alone. Six military officers and fifty-one civil officers received these decorations, Jan. 19.

#### RUSSIA.

*Newly discovered Country, North of Siberia.*—The celebrated traveller M. Henden-

strom has again visited the countries discovered to the North of Siberia, which are marked on the best maps, under the name of "country of Listiekof or Sannikow." He has found them to be only an island. But further to the North, this traveller discovered a country watered by considerable streams, which he thought formed part of the Continent. He examined the coasts to the extent of 170 wersts, and found them all covered with great trees petrified, and lying in heaps one on another. The hills are formed of scarcely any thing beside slates, petrified wood, and coal. This country he has called New Siberia.

*Gigantic Bird.*—We learn that M. Hendenstrom, who continues, in New Siberia, his researches on natural history, has discovered the claws of a gigantic bird; which seems to have belonged to a species at present unknown. These claws are each a yard in length. The Yakuts have assured M. Hendenstrom, that in their hunting excursions, they frequently have met with skeletons, and even feathers of that bird. But what they say of the size of these feathers appears exaggerated. However that may be, this discovery cannot fail of proving interesting to naturalists, since, it strengthens the probability that together with the *Mammouths*, *Mastodoutes*, and other gigantic quadrupeds, now extinct, there existed, both in the animal and in the vegetable system, species of corresponding dimensions; and, in all probability, a world quite different from our own.

\*\*\* This discovery if perfected, would also tend to strengthen the traditions of gigantic men, who in former ages inhabited the earth: for the same seasons, food, and other natural causes, which contributed to the growth of such large animals, might also prove favourable to that of the human species, and to individuals whose length of life was ten times that of the present generations.

*Russian Violence in Finland.*—In violation of an express stipulation in the treaty for the transfer of Finland to Russia, a certain proportion of the inhabitants were ordered to be drafted, or rather impressed, into the emperor's service: considerable levies were procured, before their destination was known to be the shores of the Euxine, to fight against the Turks. In the province of Savolax the alarm became general; and the people, conceiving that they were exempt from service, for a limited time, ventured to remonstrate against, what they considered, an infraction of the treaty. Count Tolesky, the Governor of Finland, to whom the appeal was made, in the most respectful and submissive terms, invited the inhabitants, by proclamation, to repair on Sunday, Feb. 4, to their respective churches, in order to obtain a redress of grievances.

The inhabitants, who are widely scattered, were collected; and, while unconscious of impending danger, they were suddenly surrounded by soldiers, who, deaf to the voice of humanity, dragged the flower of the young men from the altars, from the bosoms of their parents, and the enjoyment of all that was most dear to them; and, moreover, butchered, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition, those who attempted, by intercession or force, to soften the hearts or avert the weapons of their remorseless assassins. No less than seven hundred unoffending and defenceless individuals, have fallen victims to the relentless fury of these monsters in human form.

*Odessa. State of this City and Colonists.*

—An account of the present state of the city Odessa, situated at the mouth of the Niester on the Black Sea. The colonists who have settled here, have, through the care of the government, which has aided them by every possible means, made very great progress both in their buildings and agriculture. From 1805 to 1810, no less than 3137 families have settled here; making an aggregate of 15,120 souls. These are divided into twelve villages, which are extremely well built. In consequence of their great industry and their advancement in agriculture, they have already a great deal of cattle. Many have taken to the cultivation of vineyards, and in the year 1808 they had as many as 20,000 vines planted.

Their houses are built of stone, cement, and wood; they possess numerous mills, in which they grind the finest flour; they have also good granaries for the storing of corn. There have also been some very handsome churches built at the expence of the crown; and an appointment of Catholic as well as of Protestant clergy, by the crown, to officiate. These receive their salaries from the government for the first ten years; during which time the colonists are free from all contributions; the salary is from 300 to 400 roubles per annum.

Among the numerous settlers we may particularly notice a great number of Bulgarians and Turks; these by their industry have distinguished themselves in an uncommon degree. They had scarcely been two years in Russia, before their product of Turkish, and other grain, was so abundant, as not only to supply their own immediate wants, but to enable them to ship several quantities, for exportation.

*Finances.*—Petersburgh, Feb. 17.—The court gazette of this day contains a very remarkable ukase relative to the finances. The following are the principal articles:—

"The bank-notes are declared a national debt.—All the territorial riches of the empire are considered as mortgaged for the bank-notes.—The number of these notes are not to be augmented.—In order to reimburse the

national debt, a loan shall be opened, the conditions of which shall be fixed by a particular decree.—As the cessation of the issuing bank-notes will diminish the resources of the crown, the most rigid economy has been introduced into all the branches of administration. The expences for the current year have been reduced more than twenty millions, and will be yet further reduced by the suspension of many works. Now, in order to meet the necessary expences of government, it is requisite to adopt measures to bring back the imports to the same real value they were of previous to the discredit of the bank-notes. To this end the poll-tax shall be two rubles, besides, each peasant shall pay, in addition to the land-tax already existing, an extraordinary tax of three rubles in governments of the first class, two and a half in those of the second, and two in the third. Citizens subject to the poll-tax, shall pay five rubles. Countrymen keeping open shops in town, shall pay from 25 to 100 rubles. The impost upon capital in trade shall be augmented one-half per cent. Salt, which the crown sold at 40 kepecks the pound, is to be a ruble. Each pond of copper shall pay to the crown a new duty of 3 rubles. At the Custom-houses the six-dollar shall be valued at 4 rubles. The other dispositions are relative to the augmentation on stamps."

## SAXONY.

*Leipsick Fair.*—Our new year's fair has been good, and even very good, for some articles. Woollens of inferior quality have been especially in demand; and manufacturers could not execute all their orders. Contractors have bought, or bespoke, 35,000 yards of white cloth for the Russian army. The manufactures of Saxony, of Silesia, and of Brandenburg are excessively busy, nor are they any longer in want of wool, since the English are excluded from the Continent. They were in the habit of monopolizing the finest wools of Saxony, to the great injury of our manufacturers, who could not afford to pay them the same price.

N. B. The inference *e contra* of this statement is, that the wool-growers are forced to sell their commodity at a lower price now, than they did while the trade was open with England.

## SWITZERLAND.

*Marriages forbid between the People of Baden and Switzerland.*—Carlsruhe, Jan. 11, 1810. Government has published a treaty concluded with the greater part of the Swiss Cantons, on the subject of marriages between the subjects of the two countries, which marriages are no longer to be permitted, unless the man intending to marry shall have previously proved the permission of his government, and that it is in his power to return

with his family to his own country. This treaty was ratified by the Grand Duke of Baden, Nov. 9, 1808: by the Swiss Cantons, June 13, 1809. Ratifications exchanged Nov. 23, 1809.

*Avalanches.*—The village of Selva (in the Grisons' country) unfortunately situated among the mountains, has been nearly carried away by avalanches, which have destroyed and thrown down several buildings.—And a letter from Bergamo says, that on Feb. 22, at eight o'clock in the evening, the little village of Trabuhella, in the valley of Brembana, was almost completely buried under an enormous avalanche, which, breaking off from the mountain, swept along with it rocks, trees, and houses. Thirty of the sufferers by this lamentable event have been already dug out, and it is feared that a much greater number will still be found.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

*Comparative State of Placemen having Seats in the House of Commons during Seventy Years: as stated by Mr. Rose.*

|                                                                                                                    |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| There are at present members of the House of Commons, holding places of profit during pleasure, in Great Britain,* | 40 |
| In 1739 there were                                                                                                 | 72 |
| 1748                                                                                                               | 65 |
| 1751                                                                                                               | 75 |
| 1756                                                                                                               | 74 |
| 1762                                                                                                               | 96 |
| 1769                                                                                                               | 89 |
| 1775                                                                                                               | 78 |
| 1781                                                                                                               | 65 |

*Comparative State of Military and Naval Officers having Seats in the House of Commons: as stated by Mr. Rose.*

| There are now mem-<br>bers, not holding ci-<br>vil employments..... | In the<br>Army. | Navy. | Total. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| In 1748 †                                                           | 44              | 19    | 63     |
| 1748 †                                                              | 47              | 11    | 58     |
| 1751                                                                | 41              | 14    | 55     |
| 1756                                                                | 37              | 16    | 53     |

\* In the supplement of the third report of the committee of finance, made at the close of the last session of parliament, [Inserted in *Panorama*, p. 2 of present vol.] the number stated is 41; but we deduct Captain Hope, who is not in office; Mr. Johnstone's was not an office of profit; Mr. Wellesley Pole is reckoned twice; Sir John Nichol no longer holds an office under the crown; and we add Mr. Jenkinson, and Mr. Calvert, though not holding immediately under the Crown, because their offices are during pleasure; and Mr. Johnes, as his office is not for life.

† In 1739, the officers who were members are not noticed in the Court Kaleudar.



|               | In the Army. | Navy. | Total. |
|---------------|--------------|-------|--------|
| In 1762 ..... | 42           | 20    | 62     |
| 1769 .....    | 45           | 19    | 64     |
| 1775 .....    | 44           | 19    | 63     |
| 1781 .....    | 34           | 14    | 48     |

\*. \* For a complete view of annuities, pensions, sinecures, &c. paid by the public, compare PANORAMA, Vol. VII. p. 15. *et seq.*

**Expedition to the Scheldt.**—Return shewing the effective strength of the army which embarked for service in the Scheldt, in the month of July, 1809; the casualties which occurred; the number of officers and men who returned to England, and the number reported sick according to the latest returns (with the exception of the 59th regiment, from which corps a proper return has not yet been received).

| <i>Adjutant-General's Office,<br/>February 1, 1810.</i>                                                    |    | <i>Sergeants, Trumpeters,<br/>Drummers and Rank<br/>Officers. and File.</i> |          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Embarked for service,                                                                                      |    | 1,738                                                                       | 37,481   |
| Killed.....                                                                                                | 7  | 99                                                                          |          |
| Died,                                                                                                      |    |                                                                             |          |
| on services                                                                                                | 40 | 2,041                                                                       | 67 4,108 |
| since sent home                                                                                            | 20 | 1,859                                                                       |          |
| Deserted.....                                                                                              | 84 |                                                                             |          |
| Discharged.....                                                                                            | 25 |                                                                             |          |
| Total Officers and men who<br>returned, who are now<br>borne on the strength of<br>their respective corps. |    | 1,671                                                                       | 33,373   |
| Of which number are reported<br>sick.....                                                                  |    | 217                                                                         | 11,296   |
| (Signed) HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen.                                                                          |    |                                                                             |          |

**Example of Amount of Property in the Public Funds.**—The Hon. Mr. Cavendish, who died lately at Clapham Common, has left funded property to the amount of one million two hundred thousand pounds; seven hundred thousand of which are bequeathed to Lord George Cavendish, two hundred thousand to the Earl of Besborough, and the remainder in legacies to other branches of the Devonshire family.—He was the largest holder of Bank Stock in England.

**British Home Defence.**—It appears from official returns laid before the Commons in the course of the Inquiry, that after the departure of the Expedition to the Scheldt, the force which remained in the United Kingdom and the islands in the Channel was, in the whole, including Militia, 116,660; viz. for Great Britain and the Islands, 10,519 cavalry, 26,182 infantry, 43,539 militia: for Ireland, 4154 cavalry, 8637 infantry, and 20,629 militia.

**Pecuniary Restoration to the Public.**—The sum of 1600l. was lately paid in to the Exchequer, by the direction of Mr. Perce-

val; to whom it had come inclosed in an anonymous letter, describing it to be the amount of certain duties which had been omitted to be paid, and of which the person who sent it, was anxious not to defraud the public. A sum of 200l. received in a similar manner, was paid in the Exchequer by Mr. Perceval some months ago.

**Exchequer Bills.**—The amount of outstanding Exchequer Bills, up to the latest period at which the same can be made up, is forty millions eight hundred and twenty seven thousand two hundred pounds.

**Legacy Duty.**—The receipt of Legacy duty last year exceeded that of the preceding one by more than one half; and from an investigation of the business in that office, it appears that it will be productive, in a three-fold degree, when the intended arrangement takes place.

**Antient Weapons.**—Isle of Man.—A few days ago several military weapons, apparently of great antiquity, and probably Danish, were found under a large projecting rock, at Glanrushen, in the parish of Kirkpatrick, Isle of Man. Amongst them is a spear, made of a composition of metal, and mounted with gold. It measures 16 inches in length, and weighs 1lb. 9oz. and also two swords of the same kind of metal, but no device or inscription upon either of them.

#### SCOTLAND.

**Religious Bequest.**—According to the Aberdeen Journals, the executors of a gentleman, recently deceased, are by his will empowered to offer a sum of not less than 1200l. for the best treatise on "the evidence that there is a Being all-powerful, wise and good, by whom every thing exists; and particularly to obviate difficulties regarding the wisdom and goodness of the Deity; and this, in the first place, from considerations independent of written Revelation, and, in the second place, from the Revelation of the Lord Jesus; and, from the whole, to point out the inferences most necessary for, and useful to, mankind." The ministers of the established church of Aberdeen, the Principal and Professors of King's and Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen, and the trustees of the testator, are appointed to nominate and make choice of three judges, who are to decide after the first day of January, 1814, upon the comparative excellencies of the treatises that shall be laid before them. There is also left, by the same testator, a further sum, not exceeding 400l. for a treatise on the same subject, which shall be thought, pursuant to the same decision, next in merit to the first premium treatise. What an honour is this legacy to the land in which we live!



**Herring Fishery.**—A herring fishery has been for some years past carried on along the eastern coast of Caithness, more especially in the neighbourhood of Wick, Staxigo, Clyth, &c. From some papers recently published by Sir J. Sinclair, this fishery appears susceptible of great improvement, but even in its present state it is, as a nursery for seamen of considerable importance, as it employs 850 vessels and boats, and about 5700 hands, and produces on an average 50,000 barrels yearly.

## IRELAND.

**Veto refused by the Catholic Bishops.**—The Roman Catholic Prelates, assembled in Dublin Feb. 24th, came to several resolutions; in one of which they say, that having disclaimed upon oath all right of the Pope to interfere in temporal concerns, an adherence to the practice observed in the appointment of Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, cannot tend to produce any mischievous exercise of any foreign influence—of course they will not concede the *Veto*.

**Catholics' Petition.**—To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, on behalf of ourselves, and of others of his Majesty's subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion in Ireland, humbly beg leave to represent to this Honourable House—That we your Petitioners did, in the years 1805 and 1808 humbly petition this Honourable House, praying the total abolition of the penal laws which aggrieve the Catholics of Ireland.—We now feel ourselves obliged, in justice to ourselves, our families, and our country, once more to solicit the attention of this Honourable House to the subject of our said Petition.—We state, that the Roman Catholics constitute the most numerous and increasing portion of the inhabitants of Ireland, comprising an immense majority of the manufacturing, trading, and agricultural Interests, and amounting, at least, to four-fifths of the Irish population; that they contribute largely to the exigencies of the country, civil and military; that they pay the far greater part of the public and local taxes; that they supply the armies and navies of this Empire, with upwards of one-third part in number of the soldiers and sailors employed in the public service; and that notwithstanding heavy discouragements, they form the principal constituent part of the strength, wealth, and industry of Ireland.—Yet, such is the grievous operation of the penal laws of which we complain, that the Roman Catholics are thereby not only set

apart from their fellow subjects, as aliens in their native land, but are ignominiously and rigorously prescribed from almost all situations of public trust, honour, or emolument; including every public function and department, from the Houses of Legislature down to the most petty Corporations.—We state, that whenever the labour of public duty is exacted and enforced, the Catholic is sought out and selected—where honours and rewards are to be dispensed, he is neglected and contemned.—Where the military and naval strength of the Empire is to be recruited, the Catholics are eagerly solicited; nay compelled, at least to bear their full share in the perils of warfare, and in the lowest ranks; but when preferment and promotion (the dear and legitimate prize of successful valour) are to be distributed as rewards of merit, no laurels are destined to grace a Catholic's brow, or fit the wearer for command.—We state thus generally the grievous condition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, occasioned solely by the fatal influence and operation of the penal laws; and though we forbear to enter into greater detail, yet we do not the less trust to the influence of reason and justice (which eventually must prevail), for effecting a full and deliberate inquiry into our grievances, and accomplishing our effectual relief.—We do beg leave, however, most solemnly to press upon the attention of this Honourable House, the imminent public dangers which necessarily result from so inverted an order of things, and so vicious and unnatural a system of Legislation—a system which has long been the reproach of this nation, and is unparalleled throughout modern Christendom.—And we state it as our fixed opinion, that to restore to the Catholics of Ireland a full, equal, and unqualified participation of the benefits of the Laws and Constitution of England, and to withdraw all the privations, restrictions, and vexatious distinctions which oppress, injure, and afflict them in their country, is now become a measure not merely expedient, but absolutely necessary—not only a debt of right due to a complaining people, but perhaps the last remaining resource of this empire, in the preservation of which we take so deep an interest.—We therefore pray this Honourable House to take into their most serious consideration the nature, extent, and operation of the aforesaid penal laws, and by repealing the same altogether, to restore to the Roman Catholics of Ireland those liberties so long withheld, and their due share in that Constitution which they, in common with their fellow-subjects of every other description, contribute by taxes, arms, and industry, to sustain and defend.—And your petitioners will ever pray, &c. &c."

## BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF EMINENT PERSONS, DECEASED, BETWEEN  
JULY 1, AND DECEMBER 31, IN 1809.

Sir GEORGE BAKER, Bart. F. R. S. Physician to the King and Queen.—This gentleman, who formerly practised at Stamford, Lincolnshire, was born in Devonshire, about 1721. He imbibed the rudiments of his education at Eton; and he entered as a scholar at King's College, Cambridge, on the day that the celebrated Bentley was buried. Devoted to the study of physic, and of classical literature, he has left several published, and unpublished works; and his labours were rewarded by the acquirement of a splendid fortune, and the esteem, respect, and admiration of his contemporaries. After a long life, passed with scarcely any of those infirmities from which he had relieved thousands in the course of his practice, he died, almost without a struggle, at his house in Jernyn Street, June 15.

COUNT VON BERCHELD.—This nobleman, distinguished as the Howard of Austria, fell, like his prototype, a victim to his efforts in the cause of humanity. He died at Smradiarke, a bathing place in Moravia, at the latter end of the year.—Count Berchbold travelled in Europe for thirteen years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and the wretchedness of mankind,—intent on promoting the former, and mitigating the latter. He was the founder of the Moravian *Humane Society*; also of the *Establishment of Preservation* at Prague and at Brunn. At the period of his death he had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.

The Rev. GEORGE BORLASE, B. D. author of "The Natural History of Cornwall," &c. died Nov. 7.—This gentleman, who was the youngest son of the late Dr. Borlase, of Castle Horneck, Cornwall, Lord Wardeu of the Staunaries, &c. was many years fellow and tutor of St. Peter's college: A. B. 1764; A. M. 1767; B. D. 1780. Latterly, he was casuistical professor and registrar of Cambridge University; also rector of Newton, in Suffolk. His character for integrity and independence stood high; but, in consequence of the warmth of his attachment to the principles of Mr. Fox, the late Dr. Yorke, Bishop of Ely, twice refused him the mastership of the college, though unanimously nominated by the fellows.—Mr. Borlase married, first, Harriet Serocold, sister

to the wife of Dr. Pearce, now Bishop of Ely; secondly, Miss Home, sister of Meyrick Home Banks, Esq. of Winstanley Hall, Lancashire. He left no issue.

MATHEW BOULTON, son of Mathew Boulton, by Christian, daughter of Mr. Piers, of Chester; was born at Birmingham, September 14, 1728. He received the chief part of his education at the private grammar school of Rev. Mr. Ansted, who officiated at St. John's Chapel, Deritend. So early as 1745, Mr. Boulton, having lost his father, who left him in flourishing circumstances, distinguished himself by the invention of a new and most ingenious method of inlaying steel. Buckles, watch chains, and a great variety of other articles, wrought at his manufactory, were exported in large quantities to France, where they were eagerly purchased by the English, whose ignorance blinded them against the merit of the productions of their own country. The confinement of a populous town was ill suited to such an establishment as soon became necessary for Mr. Boulton's extensive experiments. He therefore in 1762, purchased those tracts of common, or barren heath, with only a small house and mill, on which the Soho manufactory now stands. He laid the foundation of these capacious works, at the expence of £9000. To this spot his liberal patronage soon attracted great numbers of ingenious men from all parts, and by their aid he so eminently succeeded in imitating the *or mouls* that the most splendid apartments in this and in many foreign countries received their ornaments from Soho. Here, too the works of the greatest masters in oil colours were mechanically taken off, with such ease and exactness, that the original could scarcely be distinguished from the copy. This mode of copying was invented by the late Mr. Eggington, whose performances in stained glass afterwards introduced his name to public notice. The utmost power of the water mill, which Mr. Boulton had hitherto employed, fell infinitely short, even with the aid of horses, of that immense force which was soon found necessary to the completion of his designs. Recourse was therefore had, about 1767, to that *chef-d'œuvre* of human ingenuity, the steam engine. The first that Mr. Boulton constructed was on Mr. Savary's plan; but that machine was yet in its infancy. In 1769, Mr. James Watt, of Glasgow, obtained a patent for such a prodigious improvement of it, that Mr. Boulton immediately sought his acquaintance, and induced him to settle at Soho. At this place the facility of the steam engine in its application to a variety of concerns, wherein great force was requisite, soon manifested its vastly superior advantages to the public. Parliament,

therefore, in 1775, cheerfully granted a prolongation of Mr Watt's patent for twenty-five years. A partnership now commenced between Messrs. Boulton and Watt; and a manufactory of steam engines, on their improved plan, was established at Soho, which still supplies the chief mines and manufactories throughout the kingdom. Aided by such talents, and commanding such unlimited mechanical powers, Mr. Boulton's views were enlarged, and Soho began to exhibit symptoms of the extraordinary powers it possessed. The art of coining had long stood in need of simplification and arrangement, and to this art Mr. Boulton no sooner turned his attention, than, about 1788, he erected a coining mill, on an improved plan, and struck a gold medal of the full weight of a guinea, and of the same form as that of his copper coinage now in circulation.

The Sierra Leone Company have employed Mr. Boulton's mint in the coining of silver, and the East-India Company in that of copper. He also sent two complete mints to Petersburg. Mr. Boulton having presented the late emperor Paul I. with some of the most curious articles of his manufactory, in return received a polite letter of thanks and approbation, together with a splendid collection of medals, minerals from Siberia, and specimens of all the modern money of Russia. With the view of still further improving and facilitating the manufactory of steam engines, Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in conjunction with their sons, established a foundry at Smethwick, a short distance from Soho. Here that powerful agent is employed, as it were, to multiply itself, and its various parts are fabricated and adapted together with the same regularity, neatness and expedition, which distinguish all the operations of this manufactory. Those engines are afterwards distributed to all parts of the kingdom by the Birmingham canal, which communicates with a wet dock belonging to the foundry. The last discovery for which Mr. Boulton obtained a patent, was an important "method of raising water and other fluids." For a long time previous to his decease, he had been confined to his room by illness, and his dissolution was expected. He was buried August 24, at Handsworth, near Soho. A hearse and nine mourning coaches attended, followed by numerous carriages of his friends. All the beadles in Birmingham rode on horseback, and kept open the way. The corpse, carried by three sets of bearers, was followed by six hundred workmen, each of whom received a silver medal struck for the occasion.

TIBERIUS CAVALLLO, Esq. F. R. S. who died at his house in Wells Street, Oxford Street, Dec. 26, 1809, is thus noticed in the *Memoirs of Living Authors*:—"This gen-

deman, by birth a Neapolitan, was destined to be initiated, at London, into a mercantile profession; but the study of nature displayed superior charms, which seduced him from the dull routine of the accounting house to the leisure of a philosophical retreat. His treatises on popular and interesting branches of physics, may be justly esteemed the best elementary works, which are extant in our language. They possess every requisite of such performances—perspicuity of style, proper selection of materials, and clear arrangement. He published in 1777, the first volume of his complete Treatise on Electricity in theory and practice, which was finished in 1795, in three volumes octavo. It is unquestionably the neatest, the clearest, and the most sensible elementary treatise to be found on this popular science, and it is excellently adapted to furnish the mind with those brilliant images and facts which provoke inquisitive genius to closer and more profound researches. His other publications, beside occasional contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, are, a Treatise on Air, in one volume, quarto, an Essay on Medical Electricity in one volume, octavo; the History and Practice of Aerostation, in one volume, octavo, an octavo volume on Magnetism; and a folio on Mineralogical Tables."

GEORGE WILLIAM COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and Recorder of the City of Worcester, died at his house in Piccadilly, on the 3d of September. His lordship was born in April, 1722; he was educated at Winchester, was afterwards of University College, Oxford; and, with his eldest brother, Lord Deerhurst, (who died in 1744) was created M. A. in 1739. He succeeded his father, Earl William, in March 1751. The following year he married Maria, the eldest of the three daughters of John Gunning, Esq. the most celebrated beauties of that day. The issue of this marriage have been remarkably unfortunate; the first-born daughter died young; Mary Alicia, the next child, was the first wife of the present Sir Andrew Bayntum, to whom she was married when 23 years old, in June 1777; was divorced in 1783, and died in January 1784; Ann Margaret, the next child, was married in 1778 when 21 years old, to the Hon. Edward Foley, from whom she was divorced in 1787, and the following year she married Sir Samuel Wright, a captain in the army; George Viscount Deerhurst, who succeeds his father, and is now Earl of Coventry, was married, at 19 years of age, to Lady Catherine Henley, a daughter of the late Earl of Northington; the marriage was without the consent of his father, and the lady died in less than two years (in Jan.

1779); a few months after which, as Lord Dineley was hunting in Worcestershire, attempting a dangerous leap, his horse fell on him, beat his face nearly flat, and though he was miraculously preserved, he has ever since been totally blind. In 1783, he married Miss Pitches, second daughter of Sir A. Pitches, by whom he has a numerous family. The first wife of the late earl died in 1760; and in 1764, he was united to Barbara, daughter of John, Lord St. John of Bletsoe, who died 1804, leaving him several children. Lord Coventry was Lord of the bed-chamber to his late and present majesty, which office he resigned in 1770. He supported the prerogative in the American war, though he deprecated the exertion of force; in 1788 he voted with ministers on the regency question; and 1795 voted Mr. Hastings "not guilty" on all the charges against him. March 27, 1796, he opposed the negotiation with the French Directory; and in 1803 spoke against the proposition for censuring Lord Sidmouth's administration.

SIR JOHN DINELEY, Bart. and one of the Poor Knights of Windsor, died in November, aged 80.—This gentleman, long distinguished for his eccentricities, and fantastical attachment to the fair sex, of which hundreds of ridiculous stories have been circulated; had, at an early period of his life, contrived to dissipate the competent relics which he inherited of a noble, ancient patrimony. Sir John derived his title from his elder brother, Sir Edward Goodyere, of Burghope, co. Hereford, Bart, who died unmarried in March 1761, aged 32, grandson and heir male of the body of Sir Edward Goodyere of Burghope, created a baronet Dec. 5 1707, and died March 29, 1739, aged 82, having married Eleanor daughter and heir of Sir Edward Dineley of Charleton, co. Worcester, knt. born 1634, by Frances, daughter of Lewis Watson, Lord Rockingham. This Sir Edward was son of Edward Dineley, Esq. of Charleton, who died 1646, aged 46, by Joyce, daughter of Sir Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley, co. Worcester, and who was great grandson of Henry Dineley of Charleton, Esq. living 1569, by Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Nevil of Berling, co. Kent, sister of Edward Lord Abergavenny, descended from Richard Dineley, of Charleton, who married Eleanor, daughter and heir of Sir Symon Handsacre of Charleton, in the reign of King Edward III. On one of these ancestors is the following epitaph in the church of Cropthorne (in which Charleton is situated): "To the noble memory of Francis Dingley, Esq. nobly descended on both sides, deriving the masculine line from the antient family of Dineleys or Dingleyes of Lancashire; which was since yet more ennobled by many ho-

nourable and worshipful matches; as, of Handsacre, deduced from the antient Kings of Scotland, Throgmorton, Rous of Ragley, Tracy, Hardwicke, St. Nicholas, Neville, and Bigge. By his feminine line, from his mother Mary, daughter of Sir Edward Neville, lineally descended from Joan de Acres, daughter of King Edward the First, from Joan daughter of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster, fourth son of King Edward the Third, and Constance daughter to Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of King Edward the Third. Her mother was Elinor daughter of Andrew Lord Windsor. He happily matched with Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Bigge, Esq. descended, by his mother's side, from the noble families of Borges, Salwey, Bracey, *alias* Brace, and Magdalen Hobby his wife, by whom he had issue eleven sons and eight daughters, and with whom, having spent the space of fifty years in comfortable wedlock, he died in peace, leaving behind him the precious memory of a zealous patriot, a worthy justice, a true friend to religion, and a great example of valour and wisdom. Elizabeth his late consort hath consecrated this mean monument of her love and his merits. Obiit 27 Oct. A. D. 1624, ætat 74."—Of the tale of fraternal discord and even murder, often repeated, we would not again open the wounds. A noble property, from causes of this kind, passed into the hands of strangers. Sir John Dineley has left two surviving sisters, the representatives of his antient family. Mary, the eldest, is unmarried; Anne, the younger, married Capt. John Wiliams, formerly of Plaistow in Essex, and afterwards of Canterbury, who at his death, in 1779, was the oldest master and commander in the Royal navy, and who left by her two daughters and an only son, the Rev. Cooper Wiliams, now rector of Kingston and Stourmouth in Kent, well known for his "Campaign in the West Indies, 1796," and his "Voyage up the Mediterranean, 1801," who is now, through his mother, the representative of the antient and highly-allied family of Dineley.

The advertisements of the late Sir John for a wife; with his assurances of high birth by alliance and descent, were often the amusement of the public: his self-importance and self-complacency, were sometimes the butt of wicked wits, who delighted themselves in raising his hopes, and confounding his expectations. He lived to meditate feelingly on the little value of blood and pedigree, without more ponderous recommendations and golden charms.

SIR FREDERICK MORTON EDEN, Bart., died at the house of the Globe Insurance Company (of which he was chairman) Pall Mall, Nov. 14.—His father, Robert, was



the second son of Sir Robert Eden, Bart. of Auckland, co. Durham, and brother of the present Sir John Eden, and of Lord Auckland. He was himself created a baronet in 1776, and died in 1786, leaving issue, by Caroline Calvert, sister of the last Viscount Baltimore, the late baronet, Sir Frederick Morton Eden, who married Anne only daughter, and heiress of James Smith, Esq. of Bond Street; and is succeeded in title and estates by his son Sir Frederick, born Dec. 26, 1798.—Sir Morton Eden, now Lord Henley, is another younger brother of Sir John. Sir F. Morton Eden was a man of distinguished knowledge, particularly on political and commercial subjects. He published, 1. "The State of the Poor; or an History of the Labouring Classes in England, from the Conquest to the present Period; in which are particularly considered, their Domestic Economy with regard to Diet, Dress, Fuel, and Habitation; and the various Plans which from time to time, have been proposed and adopted for the Relief of the Poor, together with parochial Reports, relative to the administration of Workhouses and Houses of Industry; the State of Friendly Societies, and other Public Institutions, in several Agricultural, Commercial, and Manufacturing Districts; the Appendix, contains a chronological Table of the Prices of Labour, of Provisions, and of other Commodities; an account of the Poor in Scotland; and many original Documents on Subjects of National Importance. In three volumes, 1797," 4to. 2. "An estimate of the Number of Inhabitants in Great Britain, 1801," 8vo. 3. "Observations on Friendly Societies for the maintenance of the industrious Classes, during Sickness, Infirmary, old Age, and other Exigencies, 1801," 8vo pp. 30. 4. "Eight Letters on the Peace, and on the Commercial Manufactures of Great Britain, 1802," 8vo. He issued Proposals, a few years since, for his friend the Rev. Jonathan Boucher's Provincial and Archaeological Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, of which a short "Specimen" was published. He was interred at Ealing, where his lady was buried, who died in the preceding year. Sir Frederick has left a large and valuable library, among which are many rare and curious manuscripts.

The CHEVALIER O'GORMAN.—This celebrated character, who died in the month of November, at Dromlech, in the west of the county of Clare, advanced in age, was one of the individuals who seemed to have been born to exhibit the strange fluctuation of human events. The Chevalier was a native of the county of Clare, and might boast of lineal descent from ancient Irish Royalty. He left the land of his forefathers at an

early age for France; where, having connected himself with a distinguished noble family, he was introduced to the first circles of elevated life. The magnificence of his establishment in Paris, and the splendour of his equipages, are strong in the recollection of many yet living; and no man possessed more consequence and influence than he did at the Court of Versailles, where he moved with all the attributes of nobility in the days of the unfortunate Louis. He owed his declension, and comparative obscurity, to that parent of misfortune and wretchedness, the French revolution!

MR SYLVESTER HARDING, engraver, of Pall Mall.—This gentleman, who died in August, aged about 64, was an eminent copier, in water colours, of ancient portraits. He published "The Biographical Mirror, 1795 &c." of which the last part is now ready for publication. He is also known, by his "Prints to illustrate Shakespeare." He was familiar with most of the Collators of his day; and of lively parts and social manners. He married a daughter of the late Dr. W. Perfect, of Town Malling, in Kent, by whom he has left three surviving sons and a daughter. Another son, Edward, a rising engraver, died young, about 1796. George Perfect Harding, his second surviving son, follows his father's occupation.

The REV. GEORGE HUDDESFORD, M. A. of New College, Oxford, 1780, vicar of Loxley, in the county of Warwick, and youngest son of the Rev. George Huddesford, D. D. formerly president of Trinity College, Oxford, died in London, in his 59th year, at the latter end of November.—He was editor of "Salmagundi, a miscellaneous Combination of original Poetry, 1791," 4to; and author of "Topsy Turvy; with Anecdotes and Observations illustrative of leading Characters in the Government of France, in the year 1793," 8vo. then first published; "Bubble and Squeak, a Galli-maw-fry of British Beef, with chopp'd cabbage of Gallic Philosophy and Radical Reform," 8vo. first published in 1799; "Crambe Repetita, a Second Course of Bubble and Squeak, or British Beef Galli-maw-fry'd; with a Devil'd Biscuit or two to help digestion, and close the orifice of the Stomach," 8vo. 1799. In 1801 he collected the above into two volumes under the title of "The Poems of George Huddesford, M. A." In 1804 he edited "The Wiccanical Chaplet, a Selection of Original Poetry, comprising smaller poems, serious and comic;" 12mo. He afterwards published "Wood and Stone, a Dialogue between a Wooden Duke and a Stone Lion;" and "Les Champignons du Diable; or, Imperial Mushrooms, a mock



heroic Poem, in Five Cantos; including a Conference between the Pope and the Devil, on his Holiness's Visit to Paris; illustrated with Notes, 1805."

SIR WM. JERNINGHAM, Bart. whose amiable and benevolent character will be long remembered, died at Costessy Hall, Norfolk, August 14, aged 73.—He was a great admirer of literature, and the *album* at his seat at Costessy was abundantly supplied with poetical effusions left by various guests whom his intelligent conversation had attracted. He descended from one of the most ancient families in the county; he added to the solid worth of the old English gentleman, the winning courtsey and gracefulness of modern refinement. Being a Catholic by descent, he was precluded from parliamentary and most other civil duties. He employed his leisure hours in beautifying, on a great scale, the country around his venerable mansion. Of the taste displayed in his improvements, the public have been enabled to judge for themselves, by the kind permission which he gave to all, to ride or walk about his extensive plantations.

JOHN KELLY, LL. B. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1794, and LL. D. in 1799, died at Copford, in Essex, of which parish he was rector, Nov. 12.—This gentleman was a native of the Isle of Man, on which he reflected no ordinary degree of honour, by his abilities, his acquirements, and his truly exemplary conduct, as a divine and a scholar. He prosecuted his classical studies under the late Rev. Philip Moore of Douglas; whose indefatigable coadjutor he afterwards became, in the important work of revising, correcting, transcribing, and preparing for the press, the manuscript translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Manks language; the impression of which, comprising all the books of the Old and New Testaments, with two of the Apocryphal books, he also superintended at Whitehaven, in the capacity of corrector; to which, on the recommendation of the last mentioned gentleman, he was appointed by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the patrons of that impression, as of every subsequent religious work connected with it. Dr. Kelly also superintended the printing of an edition of the book of Common Prayer, and Bishop Wilson's Treatise on the Sacrament, all in the Manks language; and in the course of his labours in this vineyard, he had transcribed all the Books of the Old Testament, three several times, before he had attained his twenty second year! On the completion of this charitable work, begun by Bishop Wilson, who, like Bede, by his piety and virtue, acquired the appellation of *venerable*; and promoted by the active zeal of his

successor, Bishop Hildersley, Mr. Kelly was ordained, on a title from the episcopal congregation at Ayr, where he resided, respected by all who knew him, until the Duke of Gordon engaged him as tutor to his son, the Marquis of Huntley, whose studies he superintended at Eton and Cambridge; and afterwards he accompanied that young nobleman on the tour of the continent. Soon after his return, Mr. Kelly graduated at Cambridge; and again visited the continent with two other of his pupils. In the course of a few months after his return, he was presented to the rectory of Aveleigh, in Essex, and afterwards to that of Copford in the same county, the former of which he resigned some years since. From the time he entered the ministry, it might be truly said, that he made the vocation of holiness honourable. He has left behind him a monument of his erudition in the Celtic, in a grammar of the ancient Gaelic, or language of the Isle of Man, which was expected to be followed by a much larger work, a Manks Dictionary, which was unfortunately consumed in the fire at Messrs. Nichols's, a short time ago, when nearly ready for the press. A large edition, the fourth, of the book of Common Prayer, printed by the patronage and munificence of the Bible Society, from the corrected copy of Dr. Kelly, was recently finished at Whitehaven, and sent to the Isle of Man. Of twenty-seven clergymen, concerned in the translation of the Manks scriptures since the year 1760, three only are now living. These are the translators of the books, of Judges, and Ruth; Ecclesiastes; and the Minor Prophets, from Joel to the end.

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE.—The most noble John Henry Petty, Marquis of Lansdowne, was born December 6, 1765; and was a member of the House of Commons until he succeeded his father William, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the peerage, May 7, 1805. On the 27th of the same month he married Mrs. Gifford widow of Duke Gifford, Esq. of Castle Jordan, co. Meath, Ireland; (who under a supposed right assumed the title of Sir Duke Gifford, Bart. though the ancient baronetage of Gifford of Castle Jordan had become extinct in the elder branch, and was not descendable with the estate to the younger branch.) The Marquis deceasing without issue, is succeeded in his title by his half brother, Lord Henry Petty. In the autumn of 1809, his lordship, by the advice of his medical attendants, was preparing to embark for Lisbon, to try the effect of the temperature of the atmosphere of that country. Previously to his intended departure he visited his favourite Castle at Southampton, and finding himself daily getting better, he abandoned his intention of going to Portugal. His disorder was

a liver complaint, to which he had for many years been subject. He had a presentiment of his approaching end. Three days before his death, he observed to a favourite domestic, "happy is that man who closes his earthly career when in sleep." It was a remarkable circumstance that he should depart this life in a way so agreeable to his own wishes. He was a man of most unassuming and conciliatory manners: in his domestic habits he was beloved by all his household. A few months before his death, as he passed the church yard at Paddington, commenting on the display of a pompous funeral procession, observing that such sometimes are carried a hundred miles into the country, he ridiculed the idea; and added, "when I die, pray let my remains be deposited here." His lordship died at Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square, Nov. 15th; and his funeral took place on the 23d at Paddington, with as little pomp as was consistent with respect. The body was deposited in a private vault, purchased for the purpose, under the chancel, in a spot which the deceased had pointed out.

**MARSHAL LASNES.**—This officer, to whom Buonaparte some time ago gave the title of Duke of Montebello, and who died of the wounds he received in the battle of May 22d against the Austrians, was one of those insolent upstarts that sprouted from the feculence of the French revolution. The most remarkable period of his life was that of his being minister at the Court of Portugal; in which character he carried his deportment to a pitch of arrogance and outrage unexampled in the history of diplomacy. It may be still fresh in the recollection of our readers, that this ruffian used to force himself into the presence of the Prince Regent, in spite of the attendants of his highness; and that he was in the habit of transmitting the most insulting communications to the Portuguese government.—It seems he did not bear the approach of his dissolution with that courage which might have been expected from a veteran soldier, who had often dared death in the field of battle. He wept immoderately, and frequently lamented his approaching end. The physicians secretly complained of this to the emperor; who in one of his visits, enraged at his favourite's pusillanimity, threatened to discontinue his visits if he gave way to it. If this be true, it shews, what hardly could have been expected, that his atrocities had not steeled him against the power of conscience.—Other reports say, that he bitterly reproached the emperor for the devastations he was spreading over the face of the earth, in consequence of his remorseless ambition: and that Buonaparte unable to bear the sensations connected with the discussion, rushed out of his presence.

**MR. FRANCIS LEGAT**, omitted in the biographical department of our preceding volume, died, in the month of June, at his apartments in Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital. He was an historical engraver of the first class and genius; an enthusiastic lover of his art; and (which is of infinitely more consequence) an amiable, unaffected, ingenuous man. His chief works, are the prints which he contributed to Boydell's Shakespeare, and those he executed from pictures in the Houghton collection. Among these may be enumerated, with great praise, an engraving from a painting by Northcote, representing the murder of the royal brothers in the tower, and a scene from Shakespeare's *Lear*, from the pencil of the late Mr. Barry. Excellent, however, as these productions are, Mr. Legat considered them but as preludes to a print on which he had exerted every effort of his genius and elegant taste; a print on which he had been engaged (in sickness and in sorrow), for the last three years of his life; which promised not only to add to his reputation as an artist, but even to increase the elevated character which line engraving has acquired in this country. This print is from a picture by Mr. Stothard: the subject, the death of General Abercrombie.

**General ROBERT MELVILLE**, the oldest general but one in his Majesty's army, was descended from the Melvilles of Carnbee, in Fife, a branch of the ancient and noble family of his name, of which the chief is the present Earl of Leven and Melville. The original stock of this family was a Norman warrior, a follower of William the Conqueror, who, on some disgust conceived at his treatment in England, withdrew into Scotland, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, from whom he received lands in Lothian, about 1066; branch of his family were afterwards established on lands in Angus and Fife. He was born at Monimail (of which parish his father was minister), in Fifeshire, Oct. 12, 1723; his mother was a daughter of Robert Whyte, of Bennoch, Esq. advocate, and a sister of the late celebrated Dr. Robert Whyte, his Majesty's physician in Scotland, and professor of medicine in the University of Edinburgh. His parents dying when he was very young, his guardians placed him at the grammar school of Leven, where he soon distinguished himself by a quick and lively apprehension, united to a singularly capacious and retentive memory. He afterwards studied at the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. His fortune being but moderate, the study of medicine was proposed to him; but, preferring a military life, he repaired to the Netherlands early in 1744, and was appointed ensign in

the 25th foot, then forming a part of the allied army. He served first under Field-Marshal Wade; afterwards, till the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, under the Duke of Cumberland, partly in the Netherlands, and partly in Britain, whither the regiment had been drawn in 1745. At the end of 1746, the 25th returned to the Continent; and, having distinguished himself at the battle of Lafeldt, Mr. Melville was promoted to a lieutenancy. While besieged in Ath, after the battle of Fontenoy, he narrowly escaped destruction by a shell passing through the bed which he occupied.—On the termination of the war, Lieutenant M., in proceeding with his regiment to the south of Ireland, was shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy. In 1751, he was promoted to the command of a company in the 25th, and employed in recruiting in Scotland; in consequence of his activity and success, he was appointed aid-de-camp to the Earl of Panmure. In 1756, he was made major of the 38th, then in Antigua. He was employed in the attack on Martinique; and, in the invasion of Guadalupe, he commanded the light infantry at the advanced posts. At the latter place, by an explosion in a house which he was entering, just after it had been abandoned by the enemy, he was blown to a considerable distance, and taken up for dead, an accident, to the remote operation of which, is attributed his subsequent decay of sight, which terminated in total darkness.—In recompense for his services at Guadalupe, Major M. was directed to succeed Lieut.-Col. Debrisay, in the defence of Fort Royal, which he held until the reduction of the island, when, in addition to the government of that fort, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Guadalupe, with the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 63d regiment. Brigadier-Gen. Crump, who was made governor of the new colony, dying in 1760, Lieut.-Col. M. succeeded to the government, with the command of the troops; and, to his exertions, is chiefly to be ascribed the subsequent conquest of the remaining French islands. That object accomplished, he repaired to England, where he found his services and general conduct highly approved; and, in addition to the rank of brigadier-general in 1763, he was, on the recommendation of Lord Egremont, secretary of state for the colonies, appointed April 9, 1764, to the peculiarly arduous and important situation of captain-general and governor in chief of all the islands in the West-Indies, ceded by France to Britain at the peace of 1763, viz. Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In the autumn of 1764, Governor M. proceeded to his station; and, during about seven years, he only once quitted his post, in 1769, when he visited England, on business of the highest importance to the colonies intrusted to his

care. Some partial and frivolous complaints by a few disappointed individuals, brought against him while in London, but directed in fact rather against the King's council in Grenada, were deservedly disregarded by the King and council. It is but justice to add, that although General M.'s salary from home, as governor of so many islands, hardly exceeded 1000*l.* per annum, yet he not only refused to accept of the offered and usual salaries from each colony, but gave up many official fees, where he conceived such a step might tend to the advantage of the new colonists. The duties of a major-general, throughout the several islands under his command, he also punctually discharged, without any allowance or charge whatever on the public. Even in some small purchases of land in some of the islands under his command, General M. was swayed much more by considerations of public advantage than of private emolument. From the period when he retired from his government, General M., adhering to his favourite maxim of taking nothing for doing nothing, never solicited, nor even wished, for any pension or emolument from the public purse, although his eminent services, and his ill health, and total loss of sight, originally contracted in the discharge of his public duties, might well have encouraged him to proffer claims so commonly made and allowed. The last service he rendered to his country, in a public capacity, related to Tobago, an island originally settled by him, and long fostered with peculiar care. This colony, in the course of the war, fell into the hands of M. de Bouillé, after a defence in which the civil governor (George Ferguson, Esq.) and the inhabitants so greatly distinguished themselves, as to merit, and obtain from the captor, a most liberal capitulation. By the preliminary articles of peace concluded in the beginning of the year 1783, Tobago was ceded to France, without any of those stipulations for the advantage of the British settlers, proprietors, and traders, usually granted on similar occasions. To remove as much as possible the alarm this excited among those interested, measures were adopted for obtaining from the court of France some melioration of their condition. The first step was to select a proper negotiator; and for this purpose all eyes were turned towards General Melville, who was requested to repair to Versailles, to solicit those indulgences to which, from the terms of the cession, the colonists of Tobago could form no claim. The general, that the application might appear the more decorous, desired a coadjutor, and Mr. Young (now Sir William) was joined in the mission. Their success exceeded expectation; and to the beneficent magnanimity of the ill-fated Louis XVI, on the liberal suggestions of his truly respectable minister for the navy and the colonies, the late Mar-

shal Duke de Castries, that success was by General M. uniformly attributed. Having satisfactorily closed his relations with the West-Indies, as a governor and commander in chief, General M. turned his attention to his favourite study—military history and antiquities. He had already visited Paris, Spa, &c.; but the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, he devoted to a tour through France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, &c. during which, besides the objects of the fine arts, in which he possessed a very delicate taste, with great sensibility of their beauties and defects, he examined the scenes of the most memorable battles, sieges, and other military exploits, from the *Portus Icius* of Cæsar, on the margin of the English Channel, to the Cannæ of Polybius, on the remote shores of the Adriatic; and from the fields of Ramillies, to those of Dettingen and Blenheim. With Polybius and Cæsar in his hand, and the most authentic narrations of modern warfare, he traced upon the ground the positions and operations of the most distinguished commanders of various periods, noting where their judgment, skill, and presence of mind were the most conspicuous, and treasuring up for future use the evidences of their mistakes and errors. Relying on the authority of Polybius, and guided by *la raison de guerre*, or common sense applied to war, he traced the route to Italy pursued by Hannibal, from the point where probably he crossed the Rhone in the neighbourhood of Roquemaure, on the left bank of that river; nearly to Vienne, across Dauphiné, to the entrance of the mountains at Les Echelles, along the vale to Chamberry, up the banks of the Isere, by Conflans and Moustier, over the gorge of the Alps, called the Little St. Bernard, and down their eastern slopes by Aosti and Ivrea to the plains of Piedmont, in the neighbourhood of Turin. In tracing this route, which seems to have been strangely disregarded by commentators, historians, and antiquaries, although certainly the most obvious for that illustrious Carthaginian to take, General M. found the nature of the country, the distances, the situations of the rivers, rocks, and mountains, most accurately conformable with the circumstances related by Polybius; nay, even the *Leucopetron*, that celebrated *crux critica*, he discovered in its due position, known under the identical denomination of *la Roche Blanche*. Not satisfied, however, with the evidence arising from so many coincidences, Gen. M. crossed and re-crossed the Alps in various directions, pointed out as the track of Hannibal's march; but of these not one could, without great violence, be brought with any reasonable correspondence to the narrative. Military and antiquarian researches were, however, far from wholly occupying the capacious mind of General Melville. The Royal Bo-

tanic Garden in the island of St. Vincent, now so richly stored under the management of Dr. Anderson, with the most useful and ornamental vegetable productions, was originally projected, established, and supported by Gen. M. during his government, at his own expense and risk. It was at last taken under the special protection of his Majesty, and the expenses are now defrayed out of the public purse.

General Melville was, in private, the friend of "the widow, of the orphan, and of those who have no helper;" in public, he was a ready and a liberal contributor to the support of the most valuable charitable establishments. The Scotch Corporation, or Hospital, in London, will long remember the services, and regret the loss of its venerable recruiting general. By the uniform tenor of his conduct, General Melville evinced himself to be, in the strictest sense of the terms, the true friend and lover of his country. He was a Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh, by the University of which last city, his *alma mater*, he was honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an honorary member of the Board of Agriculture, and an active member of the Society in London for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. Although he never had a regiment, a home government, or any other military emolument whatever, since he quitted the West-Indies, he was appointed a full general, October 1798. He died at his house in Great George-street, Edinburgh, August 29. Never having been married, General M. is succeeded, in name and estate, by his cousin, John Whyte Melville, of Bennoch, in the county of Fife, Esq.

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Major-General JOHN RANDALL M<sup>c</sup>KENZIE, who gloriously fell in the battle of Talavera, was the representative of a very ancient family, whose patrimonial estate (Sud-die) lies in that part of the county of Ross called the Black Isle. He was about 47 years of age. He began his military career in the marines, under the immediate eye of his uncle, General M<sup>c</sup>Kenzie, of that most honourable corps; and for some time previous to 1794, did the duty of adjutant to the Chatham division. On the death of his uncle, by which he succeeded to some personal fortune, he relinquished the marines, perhaps from ambition to get forward in his profession more rapidly than that service admits. In the spring of 1794, he became major of the 2d battalion of the 78th foot, raised by the present Lord Seaforth. In the latter end of that year, or early in 1795, both battalions of the 78th were consolidated, by which measure this gallant officer became attached to the 1st battalion, and, with the officers



and men from the 2d, joined it at the Cape, whence they proceeded to India, 1200 strong, where the regiment served with distinction under the present Lieut.-Gen. (then colonel) M'Kenzie Fraser. With this corps, the gallant major-general served many years in India; latterly he commanded the regiment. He returned to Europe in 1801-2, sincerely regretted by all who knew him; and if his service in the East was not marked by any brilliant professional event, it was because the situation of that country, during his stay in it, did not call for active exertion. Promoted to the rank of colonel soon after he came home, on the breaking out of the present war in 1803, he was placed on the northern staff as a brigadier; soon afterwards he became governor and commander of Alderney, and was shortly replaced on the northern staff as major-general, which situation he occupied, when, on his own solicitation, no doubt, he was removed to the command of a brigade in Portugal, in 1808. He was in parliament four years; first for the Sutherland district of boroughs, and latterly for the shire of Sutherland, in the room of Mr. William Dundas. In 1804, he superintended the levy; and, in 1805, the discipline, of that gallant but ill-fated second battalion of the 73th, which, when but recruits, in fact, beat the chosen troops of France on the plains of Maida, but were afterwards annihilated, with their gallant young leader, Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, in the last Egyptian expedition.—He was a zealous, steady, cool soldier, a mild and most friendly man. His estate, called Suddie, devolves to an only sister, Mrs. Potts, a widow lady, without children.

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ANDREW MACKAY, LL. D. F. R. S. Edinburgh, honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Mathematical Examiner to the Hon. the Corporation of Trinity House, the Hon. East-India Company, Christ's Hospital, &c. &c. was born about the year 1759. He ranked among the most eminent mathematicians of the age, and was author of several important works in astronomy and navigation. As a calculator, he stood unrivalled in the extensive nature and perfect accuracy of his labours; and in his "Theory and Practice of finding the Longitude at Sea and Land," he has left to his country an excellent specimen of nautical science. Dr. Mackay died Aug. 3, in George-street, Trinity-square, Minorities.

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Major-General COOTE MANNINGHAM, who died at Maidstone, in the autumn of 1809, was second son of the late Charles Manningham, Esq. of Thorp, in Surrey, formerly one of the Council at Fort William, in Bengal. The late Generals Sir Eyre Coote and Sir Robert

Boyd were both nearly related to Major-Gen. Manningham, on the side of his mother, who was one of the daughters of the late respected Colonel Hutchinson, formerly Governor of St. Helena. Under his uncle, Sir Robert Boyd, the general commenced his profession of arms, at the memorable siege of Gibraltar, being then a subaltern in Sir Robert's own regiment, 39th foot; in that corps he rose to the rank of captain. On the breaking out of the war in 1793, Major Manningham had the honour of being appointed to the light infantry battalion, formed in the islands, in order to join Sir Charles Grey, on his coming out to attack the French West Indies, and was a sharer in the glory of that campaign, at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He soon rose to be lieut.-col. of the 81st foot; and, in 1795, he was adjutant-general to the forces in St. Domingo, then under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Forbes. While on this service, he had the misfortune to be severely wounded in an ambuscade of the enemy. On his return to England, he was honoured by the notice and protection of his Sovereign; and, was, in 1798, advanced to be one of his Majesty's aid-de-camps, with the rank of colonel, and soon after was appointed one of his Majesty's equerries. In 1805, he was promoted major-general, and was for some time employed on the home staff. On the breaking out of the war in Spain, he anxiously sought permission to serve in the army forming to assist that country, and he was appointed to the division under the gallant Sir D. Baird, whom he accompanied to Corunna as second in command, till the junction of the main army was effected on the Duero, when Major-General Manningham took the command of a brigade. After sustaining with them the almost incredible hardships and fatigues of the latter part of that campaign, he had at last the consolation and satisfaction, at the head of these brave men, of successfully repelling the furious attacks of very superior numbers of the enemy at the memorable battle of Corunna. Within a short period after the general's return to England in Jan. 1809, his health began visibly to decline; and it is probable that the fatigues and sufferings which he had suffered on that severe service in Galicia, operating on a constitution already affected by West India service, and the wounds received in it, produced the symptoms which carried him to the grave at the early age of 45; ripe, indeed, in glory, but immaturely for his family and friends, and above all, for his country.

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The EARL OF NORMANTON.—Charles Agar, D. D. Earl of Normanton, Viscount Somerton, Baron of Somerton, in Kilkenny, who died in Great Cumberland-street, aged



73, July 14, was also ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, Bishop of Glandelagh, Primate of Ireland, a Privy Counsellor, Trustee of the Linen Manufactory, a Member of the Dublin Society, a Governor of the Lying-in Hospital, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, and Vice-President of the Charitable Musical Society. His Lordship was the third brother of the first Viscount Cheltenham, and son of Henry Agar, Esq. of Gowran, by Anne Ellis, only daughter of Welbore Ellis, Bishop of Meath. He was educated at Westminster School, and was afterwards a student of Christ Church, Oxford. On being ordained, he was appointed chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; in the year 1768, he was made Bishop of Cloyne; in 1771, Archbishop of Cashel; and, in 1776, he married Miss Benson, daughter of Mr. Benson, merchant in Abbey-street, Dublin, to whom he had been for some years attached, and by whom he has left one daughter, Viscountess Hawarden; and three sons, the eldest of whom, Viscount Somerton, now in his 31st year, succeeds to the earldom of Normanton. His Lordship died possessed of nearly 400,000*l.* sterling, principally by his own acquirement. When Archbishop of Cashel, he became possessed of 40,000*l.* on a single fine for the Palliser estate, by running his own life against that of the existing lessee. The presentation of the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Agar to the valuable prebendal stall of St. Michael, in Dublin cathedral, was made by his father the Archbishop a few hours only before his death.

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**THE DUKE OF PORTLAND**—William Henry Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Titchfield, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham, High Steward of Bristol, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the British Lying-in Hospital, D. L. and F. R. S. was born April 14, 1738. He was elected, in 1761, to represent the borough of Weobly, in Herefordshire; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, May 1, 1762. He was, July 12, 1765, appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, which office he resigned in December, 1766. He was nominated, April 8, 1782, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; this dignity he held till Sept. 15, in the same year. He was farther appointed, April 5, 1783, First Lord Commissioner of the Treasury, and resigned Dec. 17, in the same year. In 1792, he succeeded the Earl of Guildford as Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and, in 1807, was again appointed First Lord of the Treasury, which he resigned shortly before his death. The Duke of Portland married, Nov. 8,

1766, Dorothy, daughter of William, fourth Duke of Devonshire; by which lady he had issue, William Henry Cavendish, Marquis of Titchfield, who succeeds to the title, born June 24, 1768; William Edward Cavendish, born Sept. 14, 1774, appointed Oct. 25, 1783, to be Clerk of the Pipe-Office for life; a Major-General in the army, and late Governor of Madras; Charlotte, born Oct. 3, 1775; Mary, born March 13, 1778; William Charles Augustus Cavendish, born May, 1780; William Frederick Cavendish, born Nov. 2, 1784; a daughter born Oct. 1786.

William, first Earl of Portland, was descended from the noble family of Bentinck, of the province of Overysse, in Holland, where his family had flourished for many ages. In his youth, he was page of honour to William Prince of Orange, afterwards King William the Third, from which office he was advanced to that of gentleman of his bed-chamber. He was the confidential servant of the Prince, and was sent into England, in 1677, to solicit his marriage with the Princess Mary, eldest daughter of James Duke of York; and again, in 1685, to offer to James the assistance of the Prince's troops and person against the Duke of Monmouth. In 1689, after the Revolution, in the promotion of which measure Mr. Bentinck had been extremely active, he was appointed, Feb. 13, Groom of the Stole, and soon after created Baron Cirencester, Viscount Woodstock, and Earl of Portland. His Lordship served under his Royal Master both in Ireland and in the Netherlands, with great reputation. He was principally employed in the negotiation of the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697; and was soon after appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of France. In 1695, an inquiry being instituted into certain transactions relative to the passing of an act for incorporating the East India Company, it was reported to the House of Commons that some of the members of both houses had been bribed; and it appeared that fifty thousand pounds had been offered to the Earl of Portland, and refused. Notwithstanding the integrity of his conduct, and his great favour with King William, he was not always regarded with equal partiality by the House of Commons. In 1696, they addressed the King in opposition to an intended grant to the Earl of Portland, of certain lordships in the principality of Wales; and, in 1701, this nobleman, together with John, Lord Somers; Edward Russell, Earl of Oxford; and Charles Montagu, Lord Halifax, was impeached for his share in advising and negotiating the Treaty of Partition. The office of Groom of the Stole he had resigned in 1699. On the subsequent death of the King, the Earl of Portland retired from office, and died Nov. 3, 1709. He had issue, Henry, second

Earl of Portland; William, one of the Nobles of the province of Holland; and Charles John, one of the Nobles of the province of Overijssel. Henry, second Earl of Portland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Wriothesley Baptist, second Earl of Gainsborough, with which lady he obtained, among other possessions, the moiety of the lordship of Titchfield, in the county of Southampton. By King George the First he was created Marquis of Titchfield, and Duke of Portland; and he died Governor of the island of Jamaica, July 4, 1726. William, second Duke of Portland, his son, married Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heiress of Edward, second Earl of Oxford, by which lady, who died July 7, 1785, he had issue, Elizabeth Cavendish, born July 27, 1735, and married to Thomas Viscount Weymouth; Henrietta Cavendish, born May 6, 1736, and married to George Henry, Earl of Stamford; William Henry Cavendish, the late and third Duke of Portland; Edward Charles Cavendish, born March 3, 1744, and married Dec. 28, 1782, a daughter of Richard Cumberland, Esq.

His Grace died Oct. 30, and his funeral took place Nov. 9. At ten o'clock in the morning, the St. James's Volunteers mustered in St. James's-square, and formed a part of the procession. At eleven, the cavalcade proceeded up Bond street, to St. Mary-la-bonne church-yard, wherein the Duchess of Portland lies interred, in a magnificent family vault, which was erected about thirty years ago.

PAUL SANDBY, Esq. R. A. who died at Puddington, early in November, was descended from a branch of the family of Sandby, of Babworth, Nottinghamshire, and was born at Nottingham in 1732. In 1746 he came to London, and having an early bias towards the arts, got introduced into the drawing-room of the Tower. Thence after two years, he was appointed draughtsman under the inspection of Mr. David Watson, who was employed by the late Duke of Cumberland to take a survey of the Highlands of Scotland. During his excursion he made many sketches from the terrific scenery of that romantic country, from which he afterwards published a number of small etchings. From this circumstance, perhaps, we may account for the bold and striking style by which the paintings of this excellent artist are so peculiarly distinguished. In 1752 he quitted this employment and resided with his brother at Windsor. Several of the most beautiful views in the neighbourhood of Windsor and Eton now became the subjects of his pencil: here also he attained that skill in depicting Gothic architecture, which gave so beautiful an effect to these landscapes, that Sir J. Banks purchased them all at a very

liberal price. Mr. Sandby soon after attended that great naturalist in a tour through North and South Wales, where he took a variety of sketches, from which he made several sets of prints, in imitation of drawings in Indian ink. In 1753 he was one of the members of an academy which met in St. Martin's-lane, and was, with several others, desirous of establishing a society on a broader basis; this was strenuously opposed by the celebrated Hogarth, which drew on him the attacks of his brother artists. Among others, Mr. Sandby (then a very young man) published several prints in ridicule of his *Analysis of Beauty*, which he afterwards declared, had he known Hogarth's merit as he did since, he would on no account have done. On the institution of the Royal Academy, Mr. Sandby was made a Royal Academician. By the recommendation of the Duke of Grafton, the Marquis of Granby appointed him in 1768, chief drawing master of the Royal Academy of Woolwich, which office he held to his death. It is needless to descant on his merits; those who have seen his drawings, can alone form an adequate judgment of the superiority of his taste, and the brilliancy of his execution.

It must not, however, be passed over without notice, that Mr. Sandby was one of the first persons who attempted to introduce an imitation of chalk-drawings into the art of engraving. An early specimen may be seen in one of his figures among "the cries of London." It is well known to what excellence this art has since been carried both in France, where the *free* imitation was exquisite, and in England where the *finished* imitation prevailed, and long furnished subjects of exportation to a great amount, yearly.

Mr. Sandby also was the means of bringing to perfection the manner of imitating *washed* drawings. An attempt may be seen in some of his miscellaneous etchings: but the mode of accomplishing that intention was originally discovered by the ingenious M. Prince of Paris. For his secret the Hon. W. Greville paid M. P. thirty guineas; and he communicated it to Mr. Sandby, who greatly improved the process, and produced works of much greater depth and durability than those of M. Prince. Several other English artists discovered similar processes.

SIR PHILIP STEPHENS, Bart. who died at Fulham, Nov. 20, was born October 11, 1728. He was one of the oldest servants of the Crown: M. P. first for Liskeard, and afterwards, in several parliaments, for Sandwich. His entrance into public life was as a clerk in the Victualling Office: afterwards he became secretary to Lord Anson, (subsequently to his lordship's celebrated voyage

round the world), and was by him introduced as clerk on the establishment of the Admiralty Office, where he succeeded Mr. Milner as assistant secretary; and continued in that office, with great reputation for ability and integrity, till 1795, when his resignation was accepted, and he was created a baronet, and appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By his death his pension of £1,500 a year, falls into the public purse. He has left the whole of his property and estates to Lord Viscount Ranelagh, who married his only daughter. She died in child-bed without living issue. His son Capt. Thomas Stephens, was unfortunately killed in a duel at Margate in 1790.

**THE MARQUIS OF USTARIZ.**—L. Gerónimo De Ustariz Tovar, Marquis of Ustariz, Member of the Supreme Council of War, Assistant of Seville, and intendant in commission of Andalusia, died at Seville, aged 74, at the latter end of the year. — He had been employed in various public situations for fifty years, with the approbation of his country. When intendant of Estremadura, he introduced a variety of reforms and improvements, the effects of which were soon manifest in the increasing prosperity of that province; and he had the satisfaction of seeing many of his agricultural, financial, and judicial regulations, adopted by the royal cabinet, and extended to the whole of Spain. From Estremadura, he was promoted to the Assistantship of Seville. But unfortunately for his country, the reign of favourites, strumpets, pimps, and parasites, was established; and, he was removed from Seville to make way for a cousin of the infamous Godoy. In reward for his public labours, he was nominally honoured with a seat in the Council of War, but was actually banished to Teruel; though the disgrace of this proceeding was attempted to be disguised, by appointing him a commissioner of mines in that quarter. Here he remained many years; neglected by the court, but honoured with the attachment, esteem, and confidence, of the Arragonese. To his popular conduct and the general admiration of his civic virtues, is chiefly to be ascribed the patriotic stand made by the people of Arragon in the present contest. This venerable, but proscribed reformer, the instant the proceedings at Bayonne were known at Teruel, sallied from his retirement, and with all the ardour of youth, traversed the province in every direction, to rouse the inhabitants to resistance. He recognised, and treated with the utmost respect the new authority of General Palafox, and accepted a seat in the Junta of Government. After ten months of indefatigable service in Arragon, he received a royal order from the Supreme Junta to resume the Assistantship of Seville,

and his functions as member of the Supreme Council of War. His death, though naturally to have been expected from his advanced years and increasing infirmities, was no doubt accelerated by the incessant labours to which he had devoted himself. Before and after his arrival at Seville, every interval which he could snatch from his official duties, was employed in digesting a plan of a new constitution for Spain. His papers are said to furnish upon this subject, an inestimable treasure of historical and political knowledge, applied to the exigencies of his fellow citizens, with all the discrimination of a statesman and philosopher. Far from verifying the assertions of certain persons, that the Spanish people have nothing further in contemplation in this struggle than the expulsion of the French, and the re-establishment of the old government, the Marquis De Ustariz used to take every opportunity of inculcating a contrary sentiment. "We shall have done nothing," he frequently and emphatically observed, "if before we finish this war, we have not a constitution which shall rid us for ever of tyrants."

**WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.** died in Golden Square, aged 41, November 15. As a miniature painter, he ranked among the first of his contemporaries. But what gave a peculiar value to his works, was, a mean of fixing his colours on ivory, so as not to be injured by the effects of light and heat; many of his pictures, which had been a number of years in India, have returned to this country without diminution of their brilliancy. He was president of the society of Associated Artists in Water Colours, which owed its origin to him. His talents and virtues were held in such high respect by the members, that they requested permission for a deputation from the society to join his private friends in attending his remains to the grave. In the year 1808, anxious to render his talents in some measure serviceable to his country, he published "An Essay on National and Sepulchral Monuments." His vacations from the pursuits of his profession were usually spent in studying the beauties of nature, amidst the richest of her works in this island, or at the mansions of various friends in the country whose doors were always open to receive him. With a mind habitually vigorous and contemplative, he studied landscape scenery with success; and formed several designs for the alteration and improvement of parks and grounds, which were much approved. His numerous sketches from nature, are directed by his will to be sold for the benefit of his surviving father. His directions for fixing colours on ivory, will we hope be given to the public, for the benefit of all engaged in that department of art.

## OFFICIAL GAZETTE INFORMATION,

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED,

From July 1, to Dec. 31, 1809, inclusive.

## JULY.

1. Appointment:—Rt. Hon. Lord G. L. Gower to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

8. Letter from Capt. Hotham, of the *Defiance*, stating the evacuation of Corunna and Ferrol by the French.

11. The supplement to *Gazette* of this date contains an account of the battle fought near Aspern, between the Archduke Charles and the Emperor Napoleon, 21st and 22d May.

15. Letter from Captain Warren of the *Bellerophon*, relating to an attack made by the boats of that ship, under Lieut. Pilch on a Russian battery placed on one of the islands near Hango Head, which was carried, after an obstinate resistance, the guns were spiked, and the magazine was destroyed. Three vessels were taken, but abandoned as of no consequence.

18. Letter from Capt. Goate, of the *Musquito*, stating his capture of the battery and town of Cuxhaven.

— Grant from the King of the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom to the Rt. Hon. Dudley, Baron Harrowby, and his heirs male, under the titles of Viscount Sandon and Earl of Harrowby.

29. Capture of *Le Beau Narcisse*, 8 guns, 55 men, by the *Moselle* sloop, Capt. Bays.

## AUGUST.

5. Letter from Capt. Martin of the *Implacable*, stating the capture of the Russian flotilla, under Percola Point, consisting of 7 gun-boats, each mounting a 32 and a 24-pounder, 12 ships under their protection, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army, and 1 armed ship; July 9.

— Letter from Capt. Lord G. Stuart of the *Aimable*, stating his having landed a detachment of seamen and marines at Cuxhaven, and sent them in pursuit of a body of French horse, who entered the village Ritzburtle on the 26th ult. and nearly captured several British officers. Learning that the enemy occupied the town of Gessendorf, they proceeded to attack it. After some resistance the enemy fled, leaving four officers prisoners. The battery guns were burst, the gun-carriages, guard-houses, &c. burnt. The powder was brought off, together with six waggon-loads of confiscated merchandise.

7. Letter from Lieut. Gen. Earl of Chatham, stating the capitulation of the town of Middleburgh and of the fortresses of Veer and Rammakins.

— Dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir R. J. Strachan, announcing the surrender of the town of Campvere, and inclosing a letter from Sir R. G. Keats, stating his having taken possession of South Beeceland, Aug 1.

11. Dispatches from Sir A. Wellesley, detailing the movements of the British army in Spain.

— Letter from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, detailing the operations of the British troops before Flushing. Also two letters from Capt. Brenton of the *Spartan*, *Amphion*, and *Mercury*, dated Pesaro, April 23, and Ceseratico,

May 2, when all the enemy's vessels in those ports (13 in number) were captured, and the forts destroyed.

15. *Extraordinary*.—Dispatches from Sir A. Wellesley, giving an account of a sanguinary conflict between the British and French armies at Talavera, July 27. The enemy consisting of 44,000 men, advanced against the British and Spanish, whose line extended two miles before Talavera, the right consisting of Spanish troops, placed in front of the town; the left, of the main British army, commanded by a height in possession of Major-General Hill: in the centre was a redoubt, on which Brig. Gen. Campbell was stationed with Gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons; some Spanish cavalry being in his rear. The advanced guard, under Gen. Mackenzie, took post in a wood, on the right of the river Alberche. The French advanced in the evening; and after dislodging Gen. Mackenzie from his position, commenced the attack at dusk by a fruitless attempt with cavalry to overthrow the right of the line, consisting of Spaniards. They then attacked in great force the height on the left, occupied by Gen. Hill; who, after losing it for a moment, regained it with charge of bayonet. This attack was repeated at night and at dawn of the next day, but was repulsed. Thus foiled on his right and left, the enemy made a general attack on the main British army in three points; he was completely defeated in all, with the loss of 10,000 men. He then commenced his retreat across the Alberche, leaving 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, &c. to the British.

19. Dispatches from Sir R. Strachan, detailing the operations against Flushing, and inclosing letters from Lord W. Stuart, and Sir R. G. Keats.

20. *Extraordinary*.—Dispatches from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, announcing the surrender of Flushing. August 13, (says his lordship), the batteries before Flushing being complete, and the frigates, bombs, and gun-vessels having at the same time taken their stations, a fire was opened from 52 pieces of heavy ordnance, which was vigorously returned by the enemy. An additional battery of six twenty-four pounders was completed the same night, and the whole continued to play on the town with little or no intermission till late on the following day.—On the morning of the 14th, about ten o'clock, the line of battle ships at anchor in the Durlow Passage, led by Rear Adm. Sir Richard Strachan, got under weigh, and ranging along the sea line of defence, kept up as they passed a tremendous cannonade on the town for several hours. About four in the afternoon, perceiving that the fire of the enemy had ceased, and the town presenting a most awful scene of destruction, being on fire in almost every quarter, I directed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote to send in a summons: Gen. Monnet returned for answer, that he would reply to the summons as soon as he had consulted a council of war; an hour had been allowed for the purpose, but a considerable time beyond it having elapsed without any answer being received, hostilities recommenced with the utmost vigor, and about eleven at night, one of the enemy's batteries, advanced upon the sea dyke in front of Lieut. Gen. Fraser's position, was most gallantly carried at the point of the bayonet, by detachments from

the 36th, 71st, and light battalions of the King's German Legion, under Lieut. Col. Pack, opposed to great superiority of numbers; they took 40 prisoners, and killed and wounded many of the enemy.—About two in the morning, the enemy demanded a suspension of arms for 48 hours which was refused, and only two hours granted, when he agreed to surrender according to the summons sent in, the garrison becoming prisoners of war. These preliminaries being acceded to, articles of capitulation were ratified, (the 16th) when detachments of the Royals on the right, and of his Majesty's 71st regiment on the left, took possession of the gates of the town.

— Letter from Sir R. J. Strachan, confirming the above, and stating the operations of the naval force under his command.

22. Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, inclosing articles of capitulation of the islands of Schowen and Duiveland; also a return of the late garrison of Flushing.

26. Grant from the King of the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom to the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley and to his heirs male, under the titles of Baron Duero of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera and of Wellington.

— Dispatches from Sir S. Saumarez, inclosing two letters from Capts. Pater and Forrest, announcing the capture of 4 gun-boats and a brig in Aspo roads, July 25.

— Letter from Major Maxwell, of the Royal African corps, informing of the reduction of Senegal.

— Letter from Capt. Columbine, of the Derwent sloop, giving his account of the naval part of the enterprise.

— Letter from Capt. Cottrell, of the Nijaden, stating the capture of 22 vessels in the river Kola by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieuts. Wells and Smith. A fort, under which those vessels anchored, was taken, and the guns brought away or thrown into the river.

— Order in council, dated August 16, allowing ships belonging to the subjects of any state in amity with his Majesty, to import into any of the islands and colonies in the West-Indies, including the Bahamas and the Bermuda or Somer Islands, for twelve months, certain articles, enumerated in the said order, being the growth or produce of the country to which such vessels belong; and also allowing the exportation, from the said islands, into which the importation of staves, lumber, and provisions, shall be made; of rum, molasses, and of any other articles, goods, and commodities, except sugar, indigo, cotton-wool, coffee, and cocoa; provided such ships should duly enter, report, and deliver, their respective cargoes, and reload at such ports only, where regular custom-houses should have been established.

— A further order, of the same date, directs, that nothing therein contained should be construed to permit, after the 1st November next, the importation of staves, lumber, live stock, and provisions of any kind, into any of the said colonies in which there should not be, at the time when such articles should be brought for importation, a tonnage duty of not less than 5s. per ton on every ship bringing the same, according to

the admeasurement of ship or vessel; nor to permit, after the 1st July, 1809, the importation of fish into any of the said islands or territories in which there should not be, at the time of importation, a duty of not less than 1s. per quintal on dried or salted cod, or ling-fish cured or salted; and a proportionate duty per barrel on cured or pickled shads, alewives, mackerel, or salmon, so imported; and also a tonnage duty to the amount above-mentioned, on any ship bringing such fish.—Also an order for regulating the new duties imposed by the legislature of the island of Jamaica on the vessels and produce of the United States of America; with a tariff on the articles, according to the current money of Jamaica.

## SEPTEMBER.

2. Dispatch from Lord Viscount Wellington, stating his being necessitated to quit Talavera, and to leave 1500 sick and wounded behind him (2,000 had been brought away), in consequence of the Spanish General Cuesta having announced his determination to abandon that place, apprehending, that Lord Wellington's forces were not strong enough to resist the French corps coming from Placentia; while the enemy was moving on his flank, and had returned to Santa Olalla in his front. Lord W. had written to him, that he did not think those reasons sufficient, but this opinion having unfortunately reached the general after he had marched, his lordship was necessitated to follow his example.

— Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Chatham, informing, that having authentic intelligence that the enemy's land force was considerably superior to that under his command, and that, there being so many places to secure, he could not bring any considerable number to operate against the principal places, Lillo, Liefkenshoek, and Antwerp, he felt it his duty to close his operations. He should consequently gradually withdraw from the advanced position, and sending into Walcheren, such additional force as might be necessary to secure that important position, hold them in readiness for his Majesty's further commands.

— Letter from Sir R. J. Strachan, confirming the above, and detailing naval operations.

— Capture:—La Félicité, pierced for 44, but having only 14 guns mounted, by the Latona, Capt. Pigot.

— Grant from the King of the dignity of Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following gentlemen:—P. A. Irving, T. Roberts, I. Shaw, R. Blennerhasset, W. Smith, C. Cockerell, E. B. Sandys, H. Halford, and J. Tyrell, Esqrs.

5. Dispatches from Sir J. Stuart, announcing the surrender of the islands of Ischia and Procida, June 30. It appears, that he had formed a project, in concert with Rear-Adm. Martin, of making a diversion in favour of Austria, of which the capture of these two islands, and a position before Naples were parts. The works of Scylla were destroyed by the enemy.

— Letter from Major-Gen. Carmichael, stating the surrender of the city of St. Domingo, to the besieging Spaniards and British, July 6.

7. Dispatches from Lord Wellington, stating that his army had been extremely distressed by want of provisions; that his lordship had been obliged to fall back, and was proceeding to Elvas. A body of French cavalry passed the Tagus, near



Azgo Bispo, which took the cannon of Cuesta's rear-guard. Sir R. Wilson, with his small corps, had had an action with Ney's army near Banos; but, after nine hours fighting, was obliged to retreat through the mountains. Cuesta resigned his command on the 12th; and was succeeded by Gen. Equirie.

— Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, containing the substance of two letters from Capt. Stewart, of the Seahorse, and Capt. Maxwell, of the Alceste, detailing those officers' proceedings on the coast of Italy, where they destroyed several of the enemy's forts on the islands of Gianuti and Pianoso; and 2 gun-boats were destroyed at Jerrarina, by the Alceste and Cyane. Also a letter from Capt. Raut, of the Scout, giving an account of the boats of that sloop having carried an enemy's battery near Cape Croicete, and captured or destroyed 7 sail of the enemy's coasters; and of a gallant attack made on July 15, by a party of seamen and marines, under the direction of Lieut. Bute, on a strong battery, which commanded the port of Carry, between Marseilles and the Rhone, effected without any loss on our side.—Also a letter from Capt. Breton of the Spartan, stating the reduction of the citadel and batteries on the island of Luffin, May 10. The destruction of Port Rioix, on the coast of France, and the capture of 5 vessels. Another, from his lordship, conveys the substance of a letter from Rear-Adm. Martin, detailing the proceedings of the squadron under his orders, their taking possession of the islands of Ischia and Procida; and the capture of 40 of the enemy's gun boats by the Cyane and Espoir. Also, nine of the enemy's vessels, at anchor in Demata road, were boarded and brought out by the boats of the Topaze, Capt. Griffiths.

— Captures:—A Neapolitan privateer, by the Pomone, Capt. Barrie; the Jean Bart, 4 guns, 25 men, by the Nassau boats, Capt. Campbell.

12. Capture of 3 Danish luggers, by the boats of the Lynx, Capt. Marshall, and the brig, Monkey. Before the Danes quitted the largest lugger, they placed a cask of powder close to the fire-place, with the evident intention of blowing the vessel up, and as it was not discovered till some time after she was taken, the escape was most providential.

— Capture of the Flora, Danish cutter privateer, 16 guns, and of her prize, a Danish vessel, previously taken by the Allart.

16. Capture of Le Jason, French lugger privateer, 10 guns, by the Helena, Capt. Worth.

— Appointment:—Maj.-Gen. J. C. Sherbrooke to be a Knight of the Order of the Bath.

20. General orders issued from the Horse Guards, the 18th, that it is his Majesty's command, that all officers belonging to regiments stationed in the island of Walcheren, shall immediately join their regiments; and they are positively ordered to repair for that purpose forthwith to Deal, from whence the means will be furnished to them of proceeding to their respective corps. The only exceptions to this general order are, those officers who are absent on a regular certificate of ill health.

— Capture of La Furieuse, French frigate, of 12 forty-two-pound carronades, 2 long twenty-four-pounders, and 6 of smaller calibre, by the sloop Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. Mounsey.

23. Capture of L'Aurore, French lugger privateer, 16 guns, by the Plover, Capt. Brown.

30. Order in council of the 27th, that the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare the form of prayer and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the protection afforded to his Majesty during a long and arduous reign; to be used on Oct 25, next.

— Also order for a general thanksgiving in Scotland, on the Sunday next ensuing Oct. 25.

— Appointment:—Louis Casamajor, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

## OCTOBER.

10. Appointments:—Alexander Johnson, Esq. to be Chief Justice of the supreme court of judicature in the island of Ceylon, in the room of Edmund Henry Lushington, Esq. resigned; and William Coke, Esq. to be Puisne Justice to the said court, in the room of Mr. Johnson.

— Member returned to Parliament:—Shire of Sutherland, George Macpherson Grant, of Ballindalloch, Esq.

17. Appointment:—The Rev. S. G. Andrews, D. D. to be Dean of his Majesty's Metropolitan Church of Canterbury, void by the death of Dr. T. Powys.

21. Order in council:—that, in future, Bramborough Pool, instead of Highlake, shall be the place for such ships to perform quarantine at, as may be bound to Liverpool.

24. Proclamations for pardoning all deserters from the fleet and army, whether they return to their duty or not, provided their desertion took place previous to the 24th instant.

25 King's accession, kept as a day of jubilee all over the kingdom.

28. Appointment:—Lord Palmerston, to be Secretary at War.

— Promotion of admirals, post captains, &c. in consequence of the Jubilee.

— Capture of L'Hirondelle, French privateer, by the Plover, Capt. Browne, on the 22d inst.

31. Appointments:—Joseph Phillimore, D. L. to be Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford, in the room of Dr. French Laurence; and Don Antonio Fernandez de Urrutia to be Consul for his Catholic Majesty at Gibraltar.

— Capture of the Incarnable, French privateer, by the Emerald, Capt. Maitland, on the 8th inst.

## NOVEMBER.

4. Appointments:—Mr. Ryder to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Rt. Hon. Chas. Flower, Lord Mayor, made a Baronet; Alderman W. Plomer, and Captain J. A. Wood of the navy, Knights.—Also a Proclamation for prolonging, from the 31st December next until forty days after the meeting of parliament, the prohibition against the use of grain, in the distillation of spirits, but permitting the distillation from sugar.

7. Appointments:—The Rev. Wm. Howley, D. D. to be Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, with the place of a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Christ in that University, both void by the promotion of Dr. C. H. Hall to the Deanry of said Cathedral; the Rev. Hugh Chambers Jones, M. A. to the Vicarage of West Ham, Essex, and diocese of London, void by the resignation of the Rev. Gerald Valerian

Wellesley.—Also the honour of Knighthood on Alexander Johnston, Esq. on his being appointed Chief Justice to the supreme court of judicature on the island of Ceylon; and on Francis Mac-naughten, Esq. one of the Judges of the supreme court of judicature at Madras.

11. Dispatch from Lieut. Col. Carrol, dated Camp on the Heights of Tamames, Oct. 19, announcing the defeat of Gen. Marchand, by the Duke del Parque, on the preceding day. "The army of Marshal Ney," says Col. Carrol, "now commanded by Gen. Marchand, advanced on the morning of yesterday, in force 10,000 infantry and 1,200 cavalry, with 14 pieces of artillery, to attack this army, which was most judiciously posted on these heights.—The enemy divided his force into three columns, which advanced against the right, centre, and left of our line. The enemy, at the commencement, gained some advantage on our left, in consequence of the retreat of a small party of our cavalry. This success, however, was momentary, as the vanguard, led by Generals Mendizabal and Carrera, charged with the greatest spirit and gallantry, routed the enemy, and retook, at the point of the bayonet, six guns, of which the enemy possessed himself during the retreat of our cavalry. The vanguard in this charge committed great slaughter among the enemy, taking one eight-pounder gun, with ammunition. After a long and obstinate contest the enemy, unable to gain a foot of ground, gave way in all points. About three o'clock in the afternoon he betook himself to a precipitate and disorderly flight.—The loss of the enemy, exceeds 1000 in killed and prisoners. The number of his wounded must be very considerable.—Our loss has been comparatively trifling, not exceeding 300. One imperial eagle; one 8-pounder brass gun; 3 ammunition waggons; 12 drums, with 4 or 5000 stand of arms; an immense quantity of ball-cartridges; carts of provisions, and knapsacks loaded with plunder, fell into our hands.

Captures:—The Rodeur, French privateer, by the Seine, Capt. Atkins; and Le Milan, French corvette, by the Surveillante, Capt. Sir G. Collier.

14. Appointments:—Lord Mulgrave, Vice-Admirals Bickerton and Domet, R. Ward, J. Butler, R. Moorsom, and W. Lowther, to be Lords of the Admiralty; and R. Dundas, Esq. to be Writer to the Signet.

—Capture of Le Lezard, French privateer; and re-capture of the Weymouth, by the Plover, Actæon, and Orestes.

18. Captures:—The French privateer lugger L'Etoile, by the Euryalus, Capt. Dundas; and the French national corvette Le Fanfaron, by the Emerald, Capt. Maitland.

—Order in Council prolonging the usual bounty to seamen and landmen, till December 31, 1810.

21. Captures:—Le Grand Napoleon, French privateer, by the Royalist, Capt. Maxwell; and the Réciproité Danish privateer, by the Briseis, Capt. Adye.

25. An Order in Council, continuing, for six months from Dec. 6, the Prohibition against the exportation of gunpowder, &c.; and a Proclamation farther proroguing parliament from Dec. 5, to Jan. 23.

28. Letter from Col. Carrol, dated head quarters, Salamanca, Oct. 31, 1809, stating, that in the victory obtained by the Duke del Parque, over the French general Marchand, at Tamames, the loss of the enemy, in killed and taken, exceeded twelve hundred; and their wounded two thousand. The French, on hearing of the approach of the Spaniards, had, on the preceding evening, evacuated the town of Amanaras, carrying with them the church plate and other plunder. The entry of the patriots into Salamanca excited universal joy.

—Captures:—L'Intrépide French privateer, and the Bellona and Fortune English ships, (recaptures) by the Vestal, Capt. Graham; Le Basque, French national brig, by the Druid, Capt. Bolton; and the Revenge, French privateer, by the Helena, Capt. Worth.

29. Extraordinary. — Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, announcing the destruction of a squadron of French ships in the Mediterranean. An inclosure to his lordship, from Admiral Martin, dated Canopus, at sea, Oct. 27, states as follows:—"In obedience to the signal for the Canopus to chase E. N. E. I stood that way the whole of the night of the 23d, and the following day, in company with the Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland; in the evening four sail were seen, to which we immediately gave chase, and pursued them till after dark; when, from shoal water, and the wind being direct on the shore, near the entrance of the Rhone, it became necessary to keep to the wind during the night. The following morning, the 25th, the same ships were again seen, and chased, between Certe and Frontignan, where they ran on shore—two of them (an 80 gun ship, bearing a Rear Admiral's flag, and a 74) at the latter place, and one ship of the line and a frigate at the former. From the shoal water and intricacy of the navigation, it was impossible to get close enough to the enemy's two line of battle ships near Frontignan, to attack them when on shore; for in attempting to do so, one of his Majesty's ships was in under five fathoms water, and another in less than six. On the 26th, I sent the boats to sound, meaning if possible to buoy the channel, (if any had been found), by which the enemy's ships could be attacked; but at night we had the satisfaction to see them set on fire.—From the circumstances under which the ship and frigate ran on shore at the entrance of the port of Certe, I have little doubt the former will be lost; and the frigate must certainly have received considerable damage; but they cannot be got at on account of the batteries."

The subsequent operations are thus related by Capt. Hallowell, in an enclosure to Lord Collingwood, dated on board the Tigre, off Cape St Sebastian, Nov. 1:—"In obedience to your Lordship's order of the 30th ult. I proceeded to the Bay of Rosas with the Tigre, Cumberland, Volontaire, Apollo, Topaze, Philomel, Scout, and Tuscan; when finding it impracticable to attack the enemy's convoy while under weigh (the wind being at S. E. and a heavy swell), I anchored the ships of the squadron yesterday evening after dark, about five miles off the town of Rosas, and detached all the boats under the command of Lieut. Tailour, first of the Tigre, to destroy them

the spirited manner in which he led them on to the attack, commanded the admiration of every one present, and the gallant manner in which he was supported, reflects the highest honour on every person employed on this service."

*List of Ships and Vessels captured and destroyed by the Boats.*

Armed store-ship *La Lemproye*, of 169-pounders, 116 men, and 600 tons, burnt; pierced for 22 guns on the main-deck; vessel of war.—*Bombard La Victoire*, of 14 6-pounders and 80 men, burnt; vessel of war.—*Felucca L'Alsacien*, of 25 muskets and 20 men, burnt; transport belonging to government.—*L'Union*, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—*La Bien Aimée*, of 150 tons, laden with biscuit, burnt.—*Notre Dame de Rosaire*, of 150 tons, burnt; landed her cargo.—*Felucca Notre Dame de Grace*, of 90 tons burnt; landed her cargo.—*Bombard La Grondiere*, of 8 6-pounders and 45 men, laden with biscuit, taken; transport belonging to government.—*Xebeck Le Normand*, *Arnaut*, of 10 4-pounders, and 48 men, taken; vessel of war.—*Le Dragon* of 200 tons, laden with biscuit, taken.—*L'Indien*, of 200 tons, laden with corn and flour, taken.

*List of Killed and Wounded.*

On board the *Tigre*, 4 killed, and 10 wounded; *Cumberland*, 2 killed, and 15 wounded;—*Volontaire*, *Lieut. Dalhousie* and a seaman killed, and 15 wounded;—*Apollo*, 3 killed, and first *Lieut. Bagbie* (slightly), and *Lieut. J. Forster* (severely), with 3 seamen, wounded;—*Topaze*, 4 killed and 8 wounded;—*Tuscan*, *Lieut. P. Dunn* (slightly), and one seaman (dangerously), wounded.—Grand total, 15 killed, and 55 wounded.

DECEMBER.

2. Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, inclosing a letter from Capt. Hoste, of his Majesty's ship *Amphion*, giving an account of an attack on the enemy's fort and vessels at Cortelazzo, between Venice and Trieste, by the seamen and marines landed from that ship; by which the fort was taken and blown up, and all the vessels in the port were captured or destroyed, with the loss of only one man, being wounded by accident, in destroying the works.

*A List of Gun-Boats, &c. captured and destroyed August 27, 1809.*

*La Surveillante*, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-six pounder in the bow, and one long twelve-pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gunwale, with a complement of 36 men, copper bottomed and fastened, and quite new.—*La Valette*, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-six pounder in the bow, and one long twelve pounder a-stern, with four swivels mounted on the gunwale, with a complement of 36 men, copper fastened.—No. 80, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—No. 76, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—No. 77, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—No. 64, Venetian gun-boat, mounting one long twenty-four pounder, with small arms.—Two trabaccolos, laden with rice, cheese, &c. taken.—Five trabaccolos, laden with wood and charcoal, burnt in the river.

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— Capture of *L'Etoile de Buonaparte*, French privateer, by the *Philomel*, Capt. Crawley.

— Appointments:—J. Webb, Esq. to be Inspector-General of Ordnance Hospitals, vice Sir J. Hayes, Bart. deceased;—and the Right Hon. S. Perceval; Right Hon. J. Forster, Chancellor of the Irish Exchequer; Hon. W. Brodrick; Hon. W. Eliot; Right Hon. J. Otway, Earl of Dysart; and S. Barne, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

— Baronets:—W. Alexander, of the city of Dublin, Esq. and the Right Hon. W. Stamer, of the city of Dublin, Esq. Lord Mayor of the said city.

— An order for granting to the brothers and sisters of the present Marquis Thomond the same titles and precedence as if their late father had survived to succeed his brother, the late Marquis.

5. Dispatches from Lord Collingwood, dated Ville de Paris, off St. Sebastian, Oct. 30, inclosing details of the capture of the islands of Zante, Cephalonia, Cerigo, and Ithaca, by an expedition consisting of 1600 troops, under the command of Brig-Gen. Oswald, which sailed from Sicily, Sept. 20, in several transports, conveyed by the *Warrior* and *Philomel*, under the command of Capt. Spranger. Zante capitulated Oct. 2, after a trifling resistance; Cephalonia without opposition on the 4th; Cerigo on the 12th, after sustaining an attack for two days, in which we had only one killed and two wounded; and Ithaca on the 8th, to the *Philomel*.

A letter from Lord Collingwood incloses the details of an attack by the boats of the *Excellent*, *Acorn*, and *Bastard*, on a convoy of the enemy to the westward of Trieste, in which all the enemy's vessels, consisting of six gun vessels and ten trabaccolos were captured.

A letter from Capt. Ayscough, of the *Success*, gives an account of the capture by the boats of that ship, off Cerigo, of two French privateers; another from Capt. Pearce, of the *Halcyon* sloop, states the capture of the *St. Anna*, French privateer; and two from Capt. Rosenhagen, of the *Volage*, states his having captured two enemy's privateers, the *Annunciante* and *Jason*.

9. Dispatches from Sir John Stuart, inclosing a letter from Brig-Gen. Oswald, dated Zante, Oct. 3, and another dated Cephalonia, Oct. 5, detailing the operations of the troops under his command at those islands, with copies of terms on which the enemy surrendered, with a letter from Capt. Church, who commanded the military in the attack on Ithaca. Brig-Gen. Oswald, concludes a letter, dated H. M. S. *Warrior*, Zante Bay, Oct. 16, by observing, "I will now proceed to place the islands in a posture of defence, sufficient to afford probable security; and I am led to believe it may be accomplished without causing any expence to his Majesty's Government."

— Capture of the *Marauder*, French privateer, by the *Rinaldo*, Capt. Anderson.

12. Captures:—*Le Grand Redeur*, French privateer, by the *Redpole*, Captain Macdonald; and *L'Heureuse Etoile*, French privateer, by the *Royalist*, Capt. Maxwell.

— Appointment of Sir G. Ouseley, Bart. to the situation of *Mehmander* to the *Envoy Extra-*

3 D

ordinary from his Majesty the King of Persia, at this court.

16. Capture of La Comtesse Laure, French privateer, by the Surveillante, Capt. Sir R. G. Collier.

— Appointment of Hon. H. Wellesley to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.

19. Numerous dispatches and inclosures from Sir R. J. Strachan, relating to measures preparatory to the evacuation of Walcheren, &c. The following is an extract from a letter of Rear Admiral Otway, dated Caesar, Flushing Roads, Dec. 11:—"The transports necessary for the embarkation of the army having arrived the 25th ult. on the following day the measures that I had previously concerted with Lieut.-Gen. Don, for the destruction of the basin, arsenal, and sea defences of Flushing, agreeable to instructions from the Earl of Liverpool, dated the 13th, and received on the 17th, were begun. On this service six hundred seamen and artificers from the fleet were employed, under the orders of Capt. Moore of his Majesty's ship Marlborough, assisted by Captains Tomlinson and Henderson, of the fire-ship service. The navy having completed the portion of work allotted to them, and Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, commanding the Royal Engineers, having reported to Lieut.-Gen. Don that his mines for the destruction of the gates and piers at the entrance of the basin were ready, the whole of the army, with the exception of the rear guards, was embarked on the afternoon of the 9th inst. The mines were exploded yesterday at low water, and appear to have fully answered their object; the whole of the east side of the basin had been previously completely destroyed; but as the port of Flushing west of the basin lies considerably below the high water mark, any material injury of the west bank would have caused the immediate inundation of the whole town; therefore our work on that side has been confined to the demolition of the careening wharf and pits. It was at first intended to defer the burning of the storehouse and other buildings in the arsenal until our final departure; but from the probability that with a strong east wind the flames might communicate to the town, the whole was set fire to yesterday, and is totally destroyed. Thus Flushing is rendered useless to the enemy as a naval arsenal; and the basin, which afforded a very secure retreat for several ships of the line during the winter, is for the present effectually destroyed, and can only be restored by great labour, and at an immense expence."

— Captures:—La Pugliese, French schooner, by the boats of the Mercury, Capt. Duncan; Le Téméraire, French privateer, by the Hind, Capt. Lumley; and Le Velore, French letter of marque, by the Weazle, Capt. Prescott.

— Appointments:—Charles Richard Vaughan, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation in Spain; the Rev. Joseph Goddall, D. D. to the Provostship of the College of Eton, void by the death of Dr. Jonathan Davies; and David Douglas, Esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Berwick, in the room of John Swinton, Esq. resigned.

23. Appointment of W. Murray, Esq. to be

the Deputy of Lord Palmerstone, Secretary at War, in the room of F. Moore, Esq.

26. Appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir R. G. Keats, K. B. to be his Majesty's Commissioner for the civil affairs of Malta, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir A. J. Ball, deceased.

30. A dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Don, to Lord Liverpool, dated on board the Caesar, off the Duerloo Passage, Dec. 22. "On the receipt," says Gen. Don, "of your Lordship's dispatch of the 13th of last month, conveying to me his Majesty's command to evacuate the island of Walcheren with the forces under my orders, and further signifying the determination of his Majesty, that previously to the evacuation I should take such measures as I might deem most effectual for the demolition of the basin of Flushing, and the naval defences of the island, I made the necessary preparations for the removal of the sick and convalescents of the army, and the arrival of a division of transports afforded me the means of completing their embarkation on the 26th ultimo. On the same day, the new frigate that was built in the dock-yard, was got out of the basin, and which enabled me on the following morning to commence the demolition of the sea defences, basin, dock-yard, arsenal, magazines, naval store-houses, &c. of the town of Flushing, the total destruction of which was completed on the 11th instant.—These services were conducted under the immediate direction and superintendence of Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, commanding engineer, assisted by a strong party from the navy, under the command of Capt. Moore."—"The embarkation of the ordnance and the stores of the several departments having been completed, the army was withdrawn and embarked on the 9th instant, but the weather being extremely unsettled, and conceiving it probable, from the active and continued preparations of the enemy, that he might hazard an attack, I judged it expedient still to hold the towns of Flushing, Middleburgh, and Ter Veer, and Fort Rammekins; at the same time I made an arrangement for the disembarkation of the army, the four divisions of which were stationed as follows, viz. the first division immediately off the town of Flushing; 2d division to the westward of that town; 3d division between Flushing and Fort Rammekins, to act and co-operate with the naval force in the Sloo passage, under Capt. Mason; and the 4th off Ter Veer, to act and co-operate with the naval force between the Veer Gat and Wolversdyke, under Commodore Owen.—By this disposition, had the enemy attempted to invade the island, the four posts above mentioned could easily have been reinforced, and the enemy, in the event of his effecting a landing, attacked in his flanks and rear; as, from the precautions I had taken in stopping the fresh water sluices, his advance into the country must have been confined to the dykes and causeway, from Ter Veer, through Middleburgh to Flushing. The fleet continued wind-bound until this morning, when the rear guards were withdrawn, the ships of war and transports from the West Scheldt got under weigh, and I conclude those in the Veer Gat moved about the same time."—"On the day of embarkation, the different corps of the army marched from the several points, and embarked in the most perfect order and regularity,

and the magistrates of the towns and villages expressed to the officers left in the command of the rear guards, that the troops on their departure had in no instance molested or injured the inhabitants."

— Also letters from Lieut.-Col. Pilkington, Rear Admiral Strachan, and Commodore Owen, (all of whom superintended particular departments during the evacuation), stating the execution of the service confided to them; and a letter from Capt. Cramer of the *Diana* frigate, announcing the cutting out of three vessels at Odenkirk, laden with the battering train and field-pieces, by the boats of that ship.

## REGISTER OF EVENTS,

### FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,

*From July 1, to Dec. 31, 1809, inclusive.*

#### JULY.

3. Trial, before Lord Ellenborough, of the cause, *Wright v. G. L. Wardle, Esq.* concerning payment for goods furnished to Mrs. Clarke at the time of investigation of Duke of York's conduct; verdict for the plaintiff.

— At the close of the Old Bailey sessions, 13 prisoners received sentence of death; one ordered to be transported for life; 22 for seven years; 15 to be whipped and imprisoned.

6. Sir Arthur Wellesley made Marshal General of the combined English and Portuguese Forces, by decree of the Prince Regent of Portugal.

— Capture of *La Furieuse*, French frigate, by Captain Monsey of the *Bonne Citoyenne*, after an action of nearly seven hours.

7. Surrender of the city of St. Domingo to the combined Spanish and British forces; under the command of General Carmichael.

8. Defeat of the Austrian army at Wagram near Vienna, after a severe conflict of three days duration.

7. and 8. Reduction of the French settlement of Senegal and Goree.

12. Admiral Keates created a Knight of the Bath.

— Captain Barclay won his extraordinary pedestrian match of 1000 miles in 1000 hours: at 17 minutes past three in the afternoon.

— Armistice concluded between the French and Austrian armies at Znaim.

14. Messrs. Pollman and Keplock, and Mrs. Hardy, tried in the Court of King's Bench, and convicted of a conspiracy, and under false pretences, obtaining 2000*l.* from Robert de Brunn Hest, with an intention to defraud him, under pretence of obtaining him a situation under government, to be procured, as held out by the defendants, by a Lord of the Treasury.

— Proclamation dated Budweis issued by the Emperor of Austria, in justification of the armistice.

22. Sailed from the Downs, the expedition to Holland, under Lord Chatham.

23. Two forts in the port of Hameerfort, in Finnmark, bombarded and destroyed by the Snake sloop of war, Capt. T. Young, and the *Fanny* gun brig, Lieut. Sinclair.

25. Armistice concluded between the Swedish and Norwegian armies.

26. Trial of Admiral Lord Gambier came on at Portsmouth.

27. Accounts received of a Russian convoy, from Riga to Revel, having been met by two English frigates, and 18 sail, laden with provisions, captured.

27 and 28. Defeat of the French at Talavera, by the combined British and Spanish armies, under Sir A. Wellesley and General Cuesta.

#### AUGUST.

1. The Court of Common Council of the City of London, met for the purpose of considering a motion for rescinding the vote of thanks to Colonel Waidle; resolutions adopted confirming the former vote.

3. Siege of Flushing commenced by the British.

4. Trial of Lord Gambier closed; his lordship honourably acquitted.

9. A meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middlesex at Hackney, to consider of the propriety of petitioning for a reform in Parliament.

16. Surrender of Flushing to the British.

26. Sir Arthur Wellesley raised to the dignity of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdom.

31. A French Court Martial, on the captains of the ships which were destroyed in Basque Roads, by Lord Gambier's fleet, at Rochefort. One ordered to be shot; two disgraced; one reprimanded. Sentence carried into execution the same day.

#### SEPTEMBER.

13. Her Majesty and three of the Princesses, with several of the Royal Dukes, visited the New Theatre, Covent Garden.

16. Arrived in town, the Earl of Chatham, from the island of Walcheren.

17. Treaty of Peace between Sweden and Russia concluded.

18. Intelligence received from Persia that the French influence in that kingdom had been entirely broken, by the perseverance of Sir Harford Jones.

— The New Theatre of Covent Garden opened to the public, and a riot begun on account of the rise of prices, and the managers engaging Italian singers.

21. A duel between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh, the former slightly wounded in the leg.

23. Riot increases at Covent Garden Theatre.

— Covent Garden Theatre closed, for the purpose of referring the points in dispute to a select committee.

24. Received intelligence of the conclusion of the war in Travancore. Col. St. Leger commanded the British troops.

26. A Common Council held to consider the report of the committee respecting the best mode of celebrating the Jubilee.

27. Accounts received at the Admiralty that the whole of the Ferrol fleet had been fitted out and sailed for Cadiz.

28. Parliament prorogued till November 2.

— At the close of the Old Bailey Sessions, 20 prisoners received sentence of death.



## OCTOBER.

4. Mr. Perceval kissed hands on being appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

— Earl Chatham presented to his Majesty, at the Levee, a narrative of the proceedings of the army at Walcheren.

— Covent Garden Theatre re-opened.

9. Serious and alarming affrays in the pit of Covent Garden Theatre.

11. Lord Bathurst kissed hands as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh surrendered their seals of office.

14. Peace between France and Austria.

19. The French in Spain defeated by the Duke del Parque.

20. Intelligence of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Great Britain and Turkey.

24. Proclamations issued for the pardon of deserters in the navy and army, in consequence of the King's entering the 50th year of his reign.

25. A Royal Jubilee kept, all over the kingdom.

28. Lord Palmerston appointed Secretary at War.

## NOVEMBER.

1. The Lord Mayor proceeded in state from Guildhall to St. James's, to present the address of congratulation to his Majesty, on his entering the 50th year of his reign.

3. Mr. Kemble made a motion in the Common Council for rescinding the vote of thanks to Col. Wardle; which was negatived.

4. A Copenhagen letter of this date contains an account of the Princess of Denmark having been detected in an amour with Dupuis, a French dancing master.

— T. Soaper, a carpenter, died in St. George's Hospital, in consequence of the bite of a rattlesnake, received Oct. 17, at a Menagerie where the creature was shewn as a sight.

7. At the close of the Old Bailey Sessions, 14 prisoners received sentence of death.

13. Suspension of the negotiation in America, in consequence of an altercation between Mr. Smith, Secretary of State to the United States, and Mr. Jackson, who had succeeded Mr. Erskine as British Minister.

19. Victory of the French over the Spaniards at Ocana.

20. Parliament prorogued to Jan. 23, 1810.

27. The Emperor of Austria returned to his capital.

— Session of the American Congress opened with a speech from the president, in which the rupture of the negotiation with this country is a prominent article.

## DECEMBER.

5. Court of Common Council held at Guildhall, to consider of an address to his Majesty respecting the expedition to Walcheren.

— Before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield. An action for assault and false imprisonment, brought by Henry Clifford, Esq. barrister at law, against James Brandon, box book keeper, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. Verdict for the plaintiff 5l.

7. A dreadful wreck of ships in the Scafold quarter, 32 seamen lost.

10. The arsenal and public works about the basin of Flushing destroyed. The sea-works spared to avoid inundating the whole of the town; which lies below the level of the water.

11. Surrender of Genoa to the French: after a siege of many months.

— In the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough, Mary Anne Clarke and Daniel and Francis Wright, indicted for a conspiracy, to obtain a verdict against Colonel Wardle. Verdict *not guilty*.

13. The Common Council reconsidered and corrected the address to the King, which had been carried at the last meeting.

14. Close of the disturbances at Covent Garden Theatre.

— A numerous meeting of the Livery of London held in Guildhall, respecting an address to the King.

— Lord Grenville elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

15. Second meeting of the Common Council of London to reconsider the address to his Majesty, voted at their last meeting. The corrections confirmed.

— The Empress Josephine and the Emperor Napoleon dissolve their marriage at the Palace of the Thuilleries, in the presence of their brothers and sisters, kings, &c.

18. Subscription in behalf of Colonel Wardle opened at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand.

20. Address of the Common Council of the City of London presented to his Majesty.

— The Persian Ambassador, his Excellency Mirza Abdul Hassan, presented his credentials to his Majesty, at the Queen's Palace.

23. Evacuation of Walcheren by the British.

26. Mr. Nathaniel Taylor, surgeon, of the royal navy, executed on board the Jamaica, in Portsmouth harbour, for an unnatural crime.

## LIST OF PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS, ISSUED BETWEEN JUNE 1, AND DEC. 21, 1809.

[Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1251.]

J. C. Murphy, of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, Middlesex, Architect; during a residence of eight years on the continent, he has discovered and found out the manner of designing, making, and forming mosaics and ornaments in the Arabian style and manner, and which he purposes to apply to divers arts and manufactures. July 26, 1809.

S. Clegg, of Manchester, Lancashire, Engineer; for a rotative engine, the piston of which makes a complete revolution at a distance from the revolving axis, shaft, or cylinder. July 26, 1809.

T. Botfield, of Hopton Court, Salop; for a method of constructing an iron or metal roof for houses or other buildings. July 26, 1809.

R. Heaps, of Holywell-street, St. Leonard Shoreditch, Mill-Lead and Patent Pipe manufacturer; for an improved method of forming pipes, and sundry other articles, in lead, pewter, or tin, or metals of like nature. July 26, 1809.

D. Loeschman, Newman-street, Middlesex, Piano Forte maker; for certain improvements in the musical scale of keyed-instruments with fixed tones, such as pianos, organs, &c. July 26, 1809.

C. Seward, Lancaster, Tin plate manufacturer; for a new or improved street-lamp and burner, and lantern head, for street and other lamps and lanterns. July 26, 1809.

W. Hutton, Sheffield, York, Merchant; for a method of making sickles and reaping hooks with iron in steel backs fixed upon the blades thereof, whether such blades be forged, rolled, cast, hammered, or otherwise manufactured. July 31, 1809.

F. A. Winsor, Pall Mall, Middlesex, Esquire; for a fixed telegraphic light-house, and also a movable telegraphic light-house, for signals and intelligence, to serve by night and by day, in rain, storm and darkness, in any required direction, and from any given centre. August 3, 1809.

F. S. Stuart, Billericay, Essex, Esquire; for a substitute, the produce of this country, for Peruvian bark. August 4, 1809.

T. Dickin, Abrewase Mills, Stafford, Cotton manufacturer, and H. Bradley, of the same place, Cotton-spinner; for a new method of preparing hemp, flax, hurds, short tow, and clearings, and other inferior parts of hemp and flax, either alone, or mixed with cotton-wool, for the purpose of spinning the same into yarn or thread, and also certain improvements in the mode of spinning the same. August 8, 1809.

E. Lane, Shelton, Stafford, Schoolmaster; for an improved rotative engine or machine to be worked by the power of steam, for raising water, grinding corn, and various other useful purposes. August 9, 1809.

J. Hives, Holbeck, Leeds, York, Linen manufacturer; for a machine for hackling or dressing hemp, flax, and other materials. August 12, 1809.

I. Kellogg, late of Connecticut, in North America, but at present residing in Addle-street, in the city of London, gentleman; for an improved machine for shearing woollen and other cloths. August 21, 1809.

S. Long, Leicester, Leicestershire, Gentleman; for certain improvements on horizontal windmills. September 4, 1809.

J. Bramah, Pimlico, Middlesex, Engineer; for a method of making and constructing pens for writing. September 23, 1809.

G. Vaughan, Purim-place, Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the process of refining sugars. September 23, 1809.

J. Penwarne, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Gentleman; for a method or process by which he is enabled to give to statues, and other ornamental works in plaster (commonly called plaster of Paris) an appearance nearly resembling the finest statuary marble; at the same time rendering them more hard and durable, less liable to be soiled, and easier to be cleaned. September 26, 1809.

R. Tschiffeli de Roche, Great Pulteney-street, Middlesex, Gentleman; for certain improvements in the processes of brewing. September 26, 1809.

W. Watts, Bath, Gentleman; for methods of combining and disposing machinery, and applying the different powers of wind, water, and cattle thereto, so as to effect improvements on mills. September 26, 1809.

E. Smith, Liverpool, Optician, and M. Harris, of the same place, Mechanics; for certain improvements in ships' binnacles and compasses, and in the mode of lighting the same. September 26, 1809.

B. Flight, St. Martin's lane, Westminster, Middlesex, Organ Builder; for a new metal nave, axle, and box, for wheeled carriages, by means of which the danger of overturning and the concussion arising from carriages coming in contact at the nave is lessened, the nave much stronger, and gives more lightness of appearance to the carriages, than those now in general use; the rattling of the carriage in action is also lessened; the oiling of the wheels, which need not be taken off for that purpose, is performed with greater ease and facility; and the oil is effectually prevented from communicating to the spoke of the wheels. September 26, 1809.

J. Jones, Birmingham, Warwick, Gunlock and Barrel-maker; for certain improvements in the manufacturing of skeps for fire-arms. September 28, 1809.

W. Bundy, Camden Town, Middlesex, Mathematical Instrument maker; for a method of heading pins. September 28, 1809.

J. White the younger, St. Margaret, Westminster, Gentleman; for a certain substance which is capable of being converted into statues, artificial stone, melting pots, garden pots, and every description of pottery. September 29, 1809.

J. Bramah, Pimlico, Middlesex, Engineer; for certain new improvements in the constructing and making wheels for all kinds of carriages; and also a new method of flocking or sliding the wheels of carriages when passing down steep declining hills. November 2, 1809.

J. I. Hawkins, Great Titchfield-street, in Middlesex, Machinist; for a certain instrument, machine, or manufacture, applicable in mechanics as a balance or equipoise. November 2, 1809.

J. Barton, Argyle-street, Westminster, Middlesex, gentleman; for a lamp of a new construction, acting upon the natural unerring principle of the difference of gravity between two fluids, which produces a constant supply of oil or other combustible fluid to feed the wick or burner thereof, from a fountain, in a perpendicular direction from a reservoir beneath the flame, having the quality of burning or consuming the whole of the oil or other combustible fluid applied thereto. November 2, 1809.

D. M. Randolph, Virginia, America, but now Warwick-court, Holborn, Middlesex, Merchant; for certain improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages of every description. November 6, 1809.

E. Griffith, Birmingham, Optician; for an improved air-tight agnible lamp. November 9, 1809.

J. Hall, Newbold Astbury, Chester, Bookkeeper; for a method of making and manufacturing shives or shivers, and pulley wheels, of every description, and various other articles, from certain materials or compositions of earths and

minerals, which render the said articles more durable than such as are made in wood or metal. November 14, 1809.

R. Wass, Sheffield, Cutler; for certain improvements in the construction of hafts or handles for razors. November 21, 1809.

J. Cragg, Liverpool, Lancaster, Esquire; for certain improvements in the casting iron roofs for houses, warehouses, and other buildings, and in covering them with slate. November 21, 1809.

J. T. Rutt, Basinghall-street, London, J. Tretton, St. Andrew's-hill, and J. Webb, Clapton, Middlesex; for various improvements in the construction of machines for making cards for carding wool, cotton, flax, silk, and all substances capable of being carded. November 21, 1809.

J. Brown, Mile End New Town, Middlesex, Stationer; for certain improvements on a machine or press for letter-press printing; and also for printing various ornaments and figures; part of which improvements may be applied to presses now in use. November 28, 1809.

W. C. English, Twickenham, Middlesex, Esquire; for a method whereby heated water, steam, and air, can be rendered more serviceable for new purposes, and every purpose for which they have ever been applied, with less expence of fuel than is now used, especially for the purpose of working the steam-engine, and of warming and heating buildings and stoves, and also vessels and coppers for all purposes, and by which water, steam, and air (heated), may be applied to many purposes hitherto unknown. November 28, 1809.

T. Herbert, Malden, Essex; for a rotative pump or engine for raising and forcing air, water, and other fluids. November 28, 1809.

J. Barron, Wells-street, Middlesex, Brass-founder; for improvements on the apparatus used for rollers for window-blinds, maps, and other similar objects. December 5, 1809.

G. Ware, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Gentleman; for apparatus and machinery for the support and exercise of the human frame, and for the prevention of bodily deformity. December 5, 1809.

S. Felton, Ewerick-street, Soho, Middlesex, Botanist; for a botanical or medicinal preparation, being a remedy for gravel and stony concretions, which he denominates *Mucilage of Marshmallows*. December 9, 1809.

J. Jones, Manchester, Lancaster, Cotton-spinner; for a new sort of instrument or machine for preparing and cutting cotton and linen candlewicks. December 9, 1809.

J. Manton, Dover-street, Middlesex, Gun maker; for an improved lock for guns and pistols. December 11, 1809.

J. Murray, Nicholson's-street, Edinburgh, Esquire, and A. Anderson, South Bridge-street, Edinburgh, Tin-plate worker; for a portable stove or furnace, which may be made of cast-iron, forged or plate iron, or of other metals or materials, by which a current of air is heated and discharged, so as to distribute the heat more equally than by stoves such as are in common use, and avoid the unpleasant smell which they produce; and which air, if necessary, may be

brought from the external atmosphere so as to produce ventilation as well as warmth. A stove of this construction may be usefully applied in warming and ventilating churches, public rooms, halls, stair-cases, and, by means of tubes connected with it, the apartments of houses, and will also be useful to ventilating and heating ships and manufactories, drying different articles of manufacture, ventilating mines, and for other purposes. December 14, 1809.

J. Duff, Great Pokeney-street, Middlesex, Cutler; for an invention, communicated to him by a foreigner, of snuffers on a new and improved construction. December 14, 1809.

M. Noble, Battersea, Surrey, Engine maker; for an improvement on chain and land pumps, and a new invented fire-extinguishing-engine, and steam-engine. December 14, 1809.

C. F. Davis, Itchcombe, Gloucester, Clothier; for an improvement in the manufacture of woollen stocking pieces, by raising and producing on his improved manufacture a nap or pile in resemblance of kerseymere and broad cloths; and also an improvement on the manufacture of kerseymere and broad cloths, by means of transverse elasticity given to his manufacture, equal in use from its case in the woollen manufactures. December 20, 1809.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

*Essex*.—The cold weather has given the wheats an indifferent hue; and indeed they appear to be at a stand, but it is thought that they are not injured by the insect, as is frequently the case. The vetches make but a little progress. Some parts of this month from wet, and other times from too much frost, have impeded the planting of the beans and peas, so that it is not yet finished. Should the season continue dry for a time, it will be very beneficial to lands in general. Turnips are much gone off. Rye-grass, and clover make no figure, at present; the sowing of spring crops is scarcely commenced.

*Suffolk*.—The late fine weather has proved very beneficial to the wheats. Peas and beans are getting in, as well as ever was remembered. The lands work like gardens. Barley has been got in, in some parts. Coleworts are spoiled in many parts, and the land which was allotted to them is ploughed up for barley or peas. Hay is higher in price. Stock of all kinds fetch a great price.

*Warwick*.—Grain of every description is high: good seed oats are in demand. The wheats look well. Turnips are completely destroyed by the frosts. The lent-tillage commencing. The grounds break up kindly. Wool is rather brisk in sale. Stock, both fat and lean, is in request, and at high prices.

The loss of sheep by the rot, which had been experienced in some places, has not been felt in others: neither has it had so great effect on the market, as many anticipated.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, March 28. 1810.*

The political situation of Europe differs little, this month, from what we have had occasion formerly to report. It appears to be certain, that the Emperor and King has confiscated all the American vessels which happened to be within his power, whether in Italy, France, or Holland. This is a proper finishing stroke to his *handsome* conduct towards that federal republic. Britain, by taking Guadaloupe, the last French colony in the West Indies, has reduced the question of neutral rights to a shadow without a substance; and the hope is strongly indulged, that the matters in controversy between her and America *are set led*.

The north of Europe hopes that trade will not be forbidden with Britain. Spain is overrun by the French, but not yet conquered.

But, we desire particularly to call the attention of our readers to those articles in our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, and elsewhere, in the number for the present month, especially, which relate to the *FINANCIAL STATE* of the European sovereignties.

The calamitous fate of Sweden, in respect to her public debt, is well known, from articles we have inserted.

The funds of Holland sunk 30 per cent. in a short time; and report affirms that a gross sum is to be paid to Buonaparte, to prolong "*the existence*" of this state, for a limited period. On this subject we refer to the letters of King Louis; who evidently dreads the emigration of all his subjects who have property worth saving.

What the terms of this forbearance are, is not yet known: report says *two millions sterling*; but knowing the immense chasm that has been made between the money-bags of the Emperor and King, seeing that Prussia *has not yet* paid the sums demanded of her, and, indeed, *cannot* pay them: while Austria has, with the utmost difficulty, scraped together cash sufficient to prevent military execution in case of default, we are of opinion, that Holland will be squeezed to the utmost stiver, in order to supply the necessities of the despot. Perhaps *four millions* is as near to the real sum agreed for, as two millions. The conduct of Louis is, we find, questioned; and some think he lends his name and chicanery to his brother's manoeuvres. We hope that he suffers force, rather than assists in fraud.

Russia has issued an edict to support, if possible, her bank paper. Vienna has seen her bank notes reduced to one-fifth of their nominal value: they have risen since the report of the marriage of an Austrian princess with the desolator of Europe. Prussia dreads

the same fate for her government securities; and has no princess to sacrifice, in order to relieve the difficulties under which they suffer. The following may be added to proofs of this fact already given.

*Berlin, Feb. 27.*—Besides the loan negotiated in Holland, another at 5 per cent. has been opened for fifteen hundred millions of crowns, in the interior of this kingdom. The following is the preamble of the royal edict issued upon this subject:—"Frederick William, &c.—Though we have tried all possible resources to enable us to discharge the war contribution which we owe to France, we have, nevertheless, not yet had it in our power to pay off the whole of it. We have hitherto exerted ourselves incessantly to effect the discharge of the arrears; and we are so much the more solicitous to accelerate it, as the Emperor of the French has added to our obligations in this respect, by the *condescension* which he has shewn. We have endeavoured to lighten to our subjects the burden of this military contribution, by a considerable loan abroad, which has already been negotiated. But its results will not be operative until the lapse of a certain period; whilst circumstances command, with regard to France, payments as considerable as prompt. This urgent necessity, and our confidence in the dispositions of our subjects to make, notwithstanding the misfortunes of the times, sacrifices on which depends the welfare of the state, have determined us to direct our minister of finance to open forthwith, in the different parts of our states, a loan of 1500 millions of crowns." &c.

We are far from inferring that this "loyalty loan" will be filled very promptly. It shews on what a hollow foundation the ostensible greatness of Prussia was raised. The effects of a single battle are not terminated, but require apologies on apologies, and loans upon loans, years after it was fought.

We cannot, at present, pursue this subject: but this hint will prepare our readers for a few observations at a future opportunity in diminution of the wonder, that financial effects should be felt, in a small degree, among ourselves. For in spite of all the edicts of Buonaparte, in spite of his army of *twenty thousand douaniers*, which has long watched the commerce of Britain on the continent, and in spite of the additional array of "*sixty thousand troops that can be trusted*," Britain maintains an intercourse with the continent; and it cannot but subject her to some of the incidents which afflict that region.

That the evils by which the continent is deranged have not yet reached their ultimatum, appears from the connection forming between the Corsican and the Bourbon fa-

mily; and from his continued ill treatment of the venerable head of the church, of which he professes to be the eldest son. [How an individual under the GREATER EX-COMMUNICATION can partake in the sacrament of marriage, we leave to casuists of the Romish church: to us it appears preposterous; and we have the Pope's authority for saying, the *spirituality* of that office shall not attend—*either*?—but certainly—one of the contractors of this engagement.]

If we wanted other proofs to justify our opinion, that there is no immediate prospect of the remission of continental sufferings, we might find them in the following.

*Hanover, March 7. — Proclamation. —* “Hanoverians—The Emperor, my exalted brother, has transferred to me, by a convention concluded at Paris on the 14th January of this year, all his rights and claims on your country, and incorporated it with my kingdom. His deputies have delivered it to me, and I this day take possession of it. You are henceforth to enjoy the invaluable advantage of being relieved from the painful state of uncertainty in which you have hitherto lingered, and being for ever united with a state which for the future will secure you against all attacks of continental powers, and which will also know how to protect you from insults, which might be attempted in the course of a maritime war. The misery and wretchedness to which you have hitherto been exposed cannot but render you more thankful for the happiness and tranquillity which you are now to enjoy. Your loyalty and your good sentiments are known: I depend on your attachment. The esteem and regard which your king will ever entertain for you, are the surest pledges of his unwearied solicitude to promote your prosperity and welfare, by every means which he has in his power. I entertain the pleasing hope, that you, on your part, will never frustrate the confidence which I place in you, nor destroy the brilliant prospect which now opens to your view.—Given in our royal palace in Cassel, the 1st March, 1810.

(Signed) “JEROME NAPOLEON.”

We have thought it our duty to refrain from availing ourselves even of advantages derived from our foreign communications on the subject of the expedition to the Scheldt, while the examination of that measure is pending in the British parliament. It is certain that some conclusive judgement will be given after this discussion, before the appearance of our next number, when the subject will be free to our observations. In the mean time, we are gratified in reporting the generally favourable state of the British interests; together with the assurance that even her opponents feel disposed to treat this little island with deference.

## STATE OF TRADE.

*Lloyd's Coffee House, 20th March, 1810.*

Since our last Report the state of trade between this country and North America has not experienced any *ostensible* amelioration. The legislature of the United States keeps up an appearance of inflexibility, with regard to commercial policy, and the prohibitory decrees, instead of being annulled or modified, have, it appears, been lately affirmed by the voice of the Congress. Certain, however, it is that, notwithstanding these appearances, the transatlantic legislators are well aware of the existence of a clandestine traffic between Great Britain and the United States; a traffic the extent of which cannot readily escape the observation of less perspicacious and less interested persons than the rulers of either nation. Vessels are daily cleared from our principal ports for those of the United States; and the docks of Liverpool, actually swarm with North Americans. The manufacturers of Manchester, Birmingham, and the Potteries, feel the influence of this hourly increasing export trade to the United States, and they have been benefited in no small degree by the late proceedings at Buenos Ayres, of which we had occasion to speak last month. It is to be hoped, that speculation will not prevent the salutary effects of the latter from being permanent.—An order of council has lately been issued, to prolong to December 1, the allowance contained in the orders of council of April 12, and August 16, 1809, and January 10, 1810, for the importation into the West-India islands of staves, lumber, live stock, and provision (excepting beef, pork, and butter,) by neutral vessels; and empowering the governors of the several islands farther to extend the period of such allowance to December 1, 1811, or till six months after the signing of a definitive treaty of peace. There have been some importations of sugars from the West Indies within the current month; but for the present, they, as well as most other articles the produce of the islands, find a very indifferent market. This is said to be owing to the permission granted to the Irish distillers to make use of grain, and it is not at all improbable that such is the real cause of the stagnant state of the raw sugar market. It has frequently been represented to government by the merchants, that Great Britain might derive considerable benefit by permitting a free exportation of cotton. A meeting took place, towards the commencement of the month, between the Board of Trade and a deputation from the merchants trading to the Brazils, on this subject, when government came to the determination of granting licences for the free exportation of cotton to all ports and



places not declared in a state of blockade.— This permission will prove peculiarly beneficial to the holders of cotton-wool, at present a very heavy article in the London, Manchester, and Liverpool markets; we suppose that the licences will extend to the north of the Ems. — Holland is now completely subjugated to the tyranny of the French ruler; and, for the present at least, all commercial intercourse between that devoted and besotted nation and Great Britain is at a stand. Under the new order of things every ship that enters any of the Dutch ports or places as far as the Brill, is stopped, and previously to any operation on the cargo, the papers are transmitted to Paris. The following is a copy of the new Dutch decree, which in the first article doubles the duties on all colonial goods. The reservation in the second article refers to a former decree, by which colonial produce taken by privateers is permitted to be sold on payment of a very low duty. The combined object of these articles, which may justly be denominated *by-laws of a nation of pirates*, seems to be to restrain regular foreign trade, and to encourage that bane of fair traffic, privateering.

*Dutch Decree, dated February 8, 1810.*

1st. The duties fixed by the tariff of our customs on colonial merchandize, in which are included drugs, spices, and generally the productions of the two Indies, whether they come from prizes, from seizures, or from other confiscations, or even if they enter in virtue of our authority, are doubled.

2d. Nothing in the preceding article shall be understood to change in any respect our decree of the 1st instant, relative to the goods and merchandize coming from ships captured by the French privateers, and brought into foreign ports, the transport and admission of which into France, we shall authorize.

We are sorry to state that several houses of respectability engaged in the Russia-trade, have lately stopped payment in consequence of too extensive purchases of Russian commodities, in that country. This event has greatly injured or straitened many others.

The East-India Company have given notice that they will put up to sale, 5,000 bags of sugar, and near 8,000 bales of cotton wool. The Coventry trade is very good at this time.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between February 20, and March 20, 1810, with the Attorneys, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

Brace, J. Butt Lane, Kent, dealer.  
Duckworth, J. B. Ashford, wine-merchant.  
Petusen, J. Princes Street, coal-merchant.  
Phillips, W. Brighton, carpenter.

**BANKRUPTS.**

FEB. 20.—Barlow, T. Strand, mercer. *Att.* Beetham, Bouverie Street.  
Barron, T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, warehouseman. *Att.* Foulkes and Co. Holborn Court.  
Brookes, J. Whitchurch, shoemaker. *Att.* Watson, Whitchurch.  
Dowsing, J. Harwich, grocer. *Att.* Bunn and Co. Southampton Buildings.  
Fleming, J. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Milne and Co. Manchester.  
Harrison, J. Stoke-upon-Trent, potter. *Att.* Vernon, Stone.  
Herbert, W. jun. Llanidloes, draper. *Att.* Taylor, Manchester.  
Hill, O. Shoreditch, cheesemonger. *Att.* Adams, Great Russel Street.  
Keyse and Wyatt, Langbourne Ward Chambers, merchants. *Att.* Hodgson, Surrey Street, Strand.  
Leeds, S. Great Massingham, miller. *Att.* Trenchard, Swaffham.  
Lindsay and Irvine, Manchester, calenderers. *Att.* Clough, Manchester.  
Parker, H. Halifax, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.  
Seabrook, S. Redcross Street, millwright. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.  
Tetley, S. Horton, calico-manufacturer. *Att.* Higson, Manchester.  
24.—Barnes, J. New Malton, linen-draper. *Att.* Lambert, Gray's Inn Square.  
Bendy, S. Bow Common, soap-maker. *Att.* Smith and Co. Leman Street.  
Bennett, W. Ludworth, victualler. *Att.* Milne and Co. Temple.  
Crounce, J. Hull, cheese-factor. *Att.* Ellis, Corsitor Street.  
Davies, T. Tarwin, corn-factor. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
Davis, J. Church Lane, St. George's, horse-dealer. *Att.* Davies, Lothbury.  
Dedwith, M. Llanaber, merchant. *Att.* Blackstock, London.  
Gasney, M. Liverpool, cotton-merchant. *Att.* Avison, Liverpool.  
Gayleard, J. Richmond, smith. *Att.* Empson, Great Suffolk Street, Southwark.  
Ibbetson, G. and G. Huddersfield, seedsmen. *Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.  
Nockhold, J. Colchester, hat-maker. *Att.* Windus and Co. Chancery Lane.  
Pajot, C. Birmingham, pork-butcher. *Att.* Devon and Co. Gray's Inn.  
Sweet, G. jun. Wolverhampton, cordwainer. *Att.* Williams, Staple Inn.  
27.—Abbey, J. Hudge Row, chocolate-maker. *Att.* Hamilton, Covent Garden.  
Birch and Luerson, Hoxton, colour-manufacturers. *Att.* Bussen and Co. Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.  
Coe, J. Shiere, Surrey, tanner. *Att.* Booth, Fenchurch Buildings.  
Furtis, M. East Coker, twine-spinner. *Att.* King, Bedford Row.  
Hudson, J. B. Hackney Grove, merchant. *Att.* Kearsey, Bishopsgate Within.  
Jackson, W. Clayton West, money-scrivener. *Att.* Sykes and Co. New Inn.  
Lamb, J. Shepton Mallet, dyer. *Att.* Blandford, Temple.  
Powder, T. Hourwithy, flax-dresser. *Att.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.  
Trier, R. G. Parson's Green, baker. *Att.* Nelson, King's Road, Chelsea.  
Tucker, M. Tiverton, milliner. *Att.* Lys, Took's Court.  
Wardle, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne, grocer. *Att.* Milton and Co. Knight Rider Street.  
Wood, H. Green Dragon Yard, coach-smith. *Att.* Shearman, Hart Street.  
MARCH 3.—Allen, J. Great Sutton Street, surveyor. *Att.* Godmond, New Bridge Street.  
Brown, T. Shoreditch, mercer. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn.  
Clipson, W. Lawrence Lane, wine-merchant. *Att.* Allingham, St. John's Square.  
Foster, R. Kingsland Road, silkman. *Att.* Gregory, Maiden Lane.  
Herve, H. Cheapside, jeweller. *Att.* Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's Inn.  
Hinde, Wyatt, and Co. Horselydown, lead-manufacturers. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.  
Mountford, J. St. Nicholas, woollen-draper. *Att.* Baddeley, Scarle Street.  
Phipps, W. Brighton, carpenter. *Att.* Barber, Chancery Lane.  
Plimpton, J. and J. Wood Street, warehousemen. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.  
Ramsey and Aldrick, Bishop's Stortford, upholder. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Turner, J. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Walsh, R. King's Road, India-rubber maker. *Att.* Jupp,  
 Carpenter's Hall.  
 Wilson, W. Richmond, bricklayer. *Att.* Edwards, Castle  
 Street, Holborn.  
 8.—Bess, J. Sudbury, butcher. *Att.* Fairbank, Ely  
 Place.  
 Burton, J. Manchester, innkeeper. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Chapman, R. Thatcham, shopkeeper. *Att.* Byre, Gray's  
 Inn Square.  
 Clayton, J. jun. Leeds, woolstapler.  
 Daniels, J. and J. Manchester and Liverpool, china-men.  
*Att.* Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn.  
 Davis, J. Merthyr Tydvil, druggist. *Att.* Meyrick, Mer-  
 thyr Tydvil.  
 Grove, J. Great May's Buildings, dairyman. *Att.* Cun-  
 ningham, New North Street.  
 Houlton, T. Spilsby, maister. *Att.* Amici, Sion College  
 Garroch.  
 Lyness, W. Skerton, mariner. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Pagett, W. Hertfordshire, cyder-merchant. *Att.* Long,  
 Temple.  
 Pocock, W. North Petherton, horse-dealer. *Att.* Blake,  
 Cook's Court, Cury Street.  
 Nigby, R. Manchester, victualler. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery  
 Lane.  
 Sanders, R. Croydon, cow-keeper. *Att.* Guv, Croydon.  
 Sanger, G. Westhorpe, timber-merchant. *Att.* John-  
 son, Inner Temple.  
 Shill, J. Bristol, watchmaker. *Att.* Vizard and Co.  
 Lincoln's Inn.  
 Tatham, W. Ormskirk, innkeeper. *Att.* Blakelock and  
 Co. Temple.  
 Walker, K. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. *Att.* Exley and  
 Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Wonniet, B. Margaret Street, stock-broker. *Att.* Jacobs,  
 Holborn Court.  
 10.—Cooper, J. Chester, wheelwright. *Att.* Orred,  
 Liverpool.  
 Davey, C. W. Reitherbithe, ship-joiner. *Att.* Sheppard,  
 Deau Street, Southwark.  
 Davies, J. Chester, glover. *Att.* Garner, Chester.  
 Dove, J. Llanford Street, money-scrivener. *Att.* May-  
 hew, Symond's Inn.  
 Garnett and Speyer, Huddersfield, merchants. *Att.* Bat-  
 tye, Huddersfield.  
 Hebbes, T. R. Marylebone Park, music-maker. *Att.*  
 Tatham, Craven Street.  
 Jackson, J. H. Selby, mariner. *Att.* Prickett and Co.  
 Lincoln's Inn.  
 Johnson, T. Macclesfield, victualler. *Att.* Chatham,  
 Stockport.  
 McKenzie, W. Covent Garden, merchant. *Att.* Forbes  
 and Co. Ely Place.  
 Prima, P. Brewer Street, jeweller. *Att.* Clarke and Co.  
 Chancery Lane.  
 Roberts, J. Tottenham Court Road, baker. *Att.* Aubrey,  
 Took's Court.  
 Sheppard and Black, Basing Lane, merchants. *Att.* Scott,  
 St. Mildred's Court.  
 Thornley, E. Hinkley, money-scrivener. *Att.* Greenway,  
 Attleborough Hall, Warwick.  
 Young, R. W. Walcot, slopseller. *Att.* Sheppard, Bath.  
 15.—Baker, J. Tokenhouse Yard, merchant. *Att.* Til-  
 son, Chatham Place.  
 Ballard, J. Birmingham, coal-dealer. *Att.* Ratson, Well-  
 close Square.  
 Butcher, W. Brighton, plumber. *Att.* Goode, Howland  
 Street.  
 Clive and Richardson, Tokenhouse Yard, merchants. *Att.*  
 Palmer and Co. Cophall Court.  
 Drakeford, A. Colleshill, butcher. *Att.* Kinderley and Co.  
 Gray's Inn.  
 Hask, W. Hampstead, haberdasher. *Att.* Cuppage, Jer-  
 myn Street.  
 Hewitt, G. South Molton Street, tailor. *Att.* Newcomb,  
 Vine Street.  
 Maxsted, J. Little Earl Street, victualler. *Att.* Whilton,  
 James Street, Bedford Row.  
 Payne, J. Burnham, clothier. *Att.* Coote, Austin Friars.  
 Phillips, J. East Stonehouse, mason. *Att.* Boulflower,  
 Devonshire Street.  
 Price and Cross, Bristol, merchants. *Att.* Oakley, Mar-  
 tin's Lane, Cannon Street.  
 Reed, J. Bath, confectioner. *Att.* Tarrant, Chancery  
 Lane.  
 Richardson and Sanderson, Tunbridge, farmers. *Att.*  
 Tourle and Co. Doughty Street.  
 Shaw, W. Long Acre, cheesemonger. *Att.* Patten, Cross  
 Street, Hatton Garden.  
 Wadson, J. Chestnut, tailor. *Att.* Raiton, Clifford's Inn.  
 Whitehead, J. and C. Healey, earthen-ware manufacturers.  
*Att.* Willis and Co. Warrford Court.  
 17.—Aldridge, J. Bowling Street, tailor. *Att.* Fryett,  
 Millbank Street.

Barnes, J. New Malton, linen-draper. *Att.* Lambert,  
 Gray's Inn.  
 Bishop, J. jun. Shadwell, victualler. *Att.* Hill, King  
 David Lane.  
 Davis, J. Merthyr Tydvil, druggist. *Att.* Jenkins and Co.  
 New Inn.  
 Davison, J. New Brentford, linen-draper. *Att.* Tilson,  
 Chatham Place.  
 Edwards, G. Wootton under Edge, shoe-maker. *Att.*  
 James, Gray's Inn.  
 Heaver, T. St. James's Market, poultryer. *Att.* Kayll,  
 Newington Butts.  
 Hewson, Huggin, and Hlett, Isleworth, calico-printers.  
*Att.* Holmes and Co. Clement's Inn.  
 Howell, A. London Road, Southwark, haberdasher. *Att.*  
 Willis and Co. Warrford Court.  
 Jones, J. C. New Torthill Street, victualler. *Att.* Philip-  
 son and Co. Staple's Inn.  
 Lifford, W. Shadwell, rope-maker. *Att.* Nind, Thre-  
 morton Street.  
 Lye, G. and E. L. Bath, brewers. *Att.* Blake and Co.  
 Essex Strand.  
 Marshall, C. Little Hermitage Street, sail-maker. *Att.*  
 Wilde, jun. Castle Street.  
 Marshall, C. Bermoudsey Street, worsted-manufacturer.  
*Att.* Morten, Gray's Inn.  
 Plimpton, Gaddard and Plimpton, Wood Street, ware-  
 housemen. *Att.* Parton, Wallbrook.  
 Simmons, D. High Street, Southwark, builder. *Att.* Clut-  
 ton, St. Thomas's Street.  
 Welchman, J. Crewkerne, linen-draper. *Att.* James,  
 Gray's Inn.

## CERTIFICATES.

Adams, A. Chester Place, timber-merchant.  
 Aslie, J. R. Ormskirk, draper.  
 Bland, J. Moulton, blacksmith.  
 Blyth, W. York, mercer.  
 Bowser, W. Chatham, iron-manufacturer.  
 Brooke, R. V. Hurrecott, paper-manufacturer.  
 Brooke, F. Basinghall Street, warehouseman.  
 Chapman, J. Dalston, flour-factor.  
 Coren, P. Quality Court, scrivener.  
 Cox, J. Fenzlewood, miller.  
 Cusset, J. East Street, Red Lion Square, upholster.  
 Davies, J. Holborn, trunk-maker.  
 Davis, G. Broad Street, Bloomsbury, dealer.  
 Davis, H. Waltham, cap-maker.  
 Devenish and Newport, Villiers Street, upholsters.  
 Drury, W. Stamford Street, stationer.  
 Falconer, J. Bernard Street, dealer.  
 Frodsham, J. Kingsgate Street, watchmaker.  
 Gardner, W. Luton, sack-manufacturer.  
 Gibson, R. Selby, cooper.  
 Glover, W. and J. Poultrey, haberdasher.  
 Gurney, J. Brixton Causeway, carpenter.  
 Hand, J. Wormwood Street, warehouseman.  
 Hawkes, G. Longfleet, tanner.  
 Hawkins, R. Bridgewater, tanner.  
 Hemming, J. Walsall, druggist.  
 Hoole, S. Tottenham Court Road, hardwareman.  
 Jacobs, J. Brokers' Garden, watchmaker.  
 Johnson, J. Liverpool, tallow-chandler.  
 Ireland, D. Portsmouth, tallow-chandler.  
 Kirkpatrick, T. Oxford Street, silk-mercer.  
 Lolley, W. M. Liverpool, rectifier.  
 Ludlam, J. Wood Street, hosier.  
 Mallinson and Sheard, Huddersfield, dyers.  
 Mason, J. Bradford, linen-draper.  
 McCloud, J. Woolwich, wheelwright.  
 MacKlow, J. Whitecross Street, butcher.  
 Orme, W. Charles Street, Middlesex Hospital, print-seller.  
 Parker, W. Bucknell Works, iron-founder.  
 Patterson, G. Hertford, merchant.  
 Peat, T. Wood Street, hosier.  
 Piper, J. Birmingham, upholster.  
 Poussett, R. B. Benmoudsey, coal-merchant.  
 Rock, J. Aldersgate Street, tailor.  
 Shaw, D. Barnsley, mercer.  
 Sheppard, A. Leeds, milliner.  
 Sherwood, J. W. Newgate Street, cheesemonger.  
 Stanford, E. Castle Street, livery-stable keeper.  
 Stevenson, J. Oxford Street, dealer.  
 Swindall, J. Fendleton, grocer.  
 Taylor, J. Edgware Road, carpenter.  
 Thornton, W. and J. New Malton, coal-merchants.  
 Tigwell, J. Gosport, linen-draper.  
 Telford, R. R. W. Great Russell Street, shoemaker.  
 Upsdell, J. Castle Street, builder.  
 Wallis, J. Fleet Street, engraver.  
 Weaver, T. Cheltenham, innkeeper.  
 Wighton, J. Cateaton Street, woollen-draper.  
 Williams, W. Wapping, soap-boiler.  
 Wilkes, W. Birmingham, factor.  
 Wright, S. sen. Grange Road, bricklayer.  
 Young, J. Cheltenham, dealer.

**MEAT.**

|      |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. | 23 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | — |
| Mar. | 2  | 4 | 8 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 8 | — |
|      | 9  | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 4 | — |
|      | 16 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | — |

LEATHER. <sup>10</sup>

LE

WHEAT.

FLOUR.

E. A. D.

—

*Prices Current, March 20th, 1810.*

| COALS.  | Sunderland.          | Newcastle.           |
|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Feb. 24 | 45s. 0d. to 47s. 0d. | 43s. 0d. to 52s. 9d. |
| Mar. 3  | 44 6      47 6       | 42 3      55 0       |
| 10      | —      —             | 42 9      59 0       |
| 17      | 51 6      0 0        | 47 0      67 0       |

## METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

|      | Feb. | <sup>ck</sup><br>6 o'clock<br>Morning. | Noon.<br>1 o'clock | 11 o'clock,<br>Night. | Height<br>of Barom.<br>Inches. | Dryness<br>of Leather &<br>Hydrom. |
|------|------|----------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 23   | 35   | 44                                     | 40                 | 29,39                 | 5 Rain                         |                                    |
| 24   | 46   | 51                                     | 47                 | ,50                   | 0 Small rain                   |                                    |
| 25   | 47   | 51                                     | 40                 | ,46                   | 35 Fair                        |                                    |
| 26   | 38   | 47                                     | 47                 | ,89                   | 23 Fair                        |                                    |
| 27   | 47   | 53                                     | 44                 | ,65                   | 19 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 28   | 40   | 52                                     | 48                 | ,99                   | 32 Fair                        |                                    |
| Mar. |      |                                        |                    |                       |                                |                                    |
| 1    | 47   | 53                                     | 47                 | ,78                   | 16 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 2    | 48   | 54                                     | 49                 | ,69                   | 10 Small rain                  |                                    |
| 3    | 49   | 51                                     | 41                 | ,55                   | 0 Rain                         |                                    |
| 4    | 41   | 50                                     | 40                 | ,36                   | 18 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 5    | 40   | 45                                     | 39                 | ,16                   | 19 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 6    | 35   | 38                                     | 41                 | 28,95                 | 0 Snow                         |                                    |
| 7    | 40   | 45                                     | 42                 | ,81                   | 0 Rain                         |                                    |
| 8    | 45   | 49                                     | 46                 | ,99                   | 15 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 9    | 52   | 54                                     | 49                 | 29,28                 | 10 Stormy                      |                                    |
| 10   | 50   | 54                                     | 50                 | ,76                   | 36 Fair                        |                                    |
| 11   | 50   | 54                                     | 50                 | ,90                   | 30 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 12   | 52   | 52                                     | 46                 | ,75                   | 10 Stormy                      |                                    |
| 13   | 40   | 42                                     | 40                 | 30,00                 | 32 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 14   | 39   | 41                                     | 38                 | 30,00                 | 25 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 15   | 38   | 38                                     | 35                 | 29,64                 | 20 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 16   | 35   | 39                                     | 34                 | ,55                   | 10 Cloudy                      |                                    |
| 17   | 35   | 40                                     | 33                 | ,65                   | 30 Fair                        |                                    |
| 18   | 32   | 44                                     | 36                 | ,90                   | 22 Fair                        |                                    |
| 19   | 29   | 44                                     | 43                 | 30,00                 | 19 Fair                        |                                    |
| 20   | 34   | 50                                     | 40                 | 29,95                 | 33 Fair                        |                                    |

|                                     |       |     |    |    |       |    |    |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-----|----|----|-------|----|----|
| Lead, white.....                    | ton   | 50  | 0  | 0  | to 50 | 10 | 0  |
| Logwood chips.....                  | ton   | 32  | 0  | 0  | 35    | 0  | 0  |
| Madder, Dutch crop.....             | cwt   | 5   | 12 | 0  | 6     | 6  | 0  |
| Mahogany.....                       | ft.   | 0   | 1  | 6  | 0     | 2  | 6  |
| Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar           |       | 21  | 0  | 0  | 26    | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto spermaceti.....               | ton   | 107 | 0  | 0  | 110   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto whale.....                    |       | 46  | 0  | 0  | 47    | 10 | 0  |
| Ditto Florence, $\frac{1}{2}$ chest |       | 3   | 15 | 0  | 4     | 5  | 0  |
| Pitch, Stockholm, ..                | cwt.  | 1   | 1  | 0  | 1     | 3  | 0  |
| Raisins, bloom.....                 | cwt.  | 4   | 5  | 0  | 6     | 5  | 0  |
| Rice, Carolina.....                 |       | 1   | 6  | 0  | 1     | 9  | 0  |
| Rum, Jamaica.....                   | gal.  | 0   | 4  | 0  | 6     | 6  | 4  |
| Ditto Leeward Island                |       | 0   | 3  | 10 | 0     | 4  | 6  |
| Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.         |       | 3   | 18 | 0  | 3     | 19 | 0  |
| Silk, thrown, Italian, ..           | lb.   | 2   | 8  | 0  | 3     | 4  | 0  |
| Silk, raw, Ditto.....               |       | 1   | 4  | 6  | 2     | 4  | 0  |
| Tailow, English.....                | cwt.  | 3   | 17 | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto, Russia, white.....           |       | 3   | 13 | 0  | 3     | 14 | 0  |
| Ditto——, yellow.....                |       | 3   | 12 | 0  | 3     | 13 | 0  |
| Tar, Stockholm.....                 | bar   | 2   | 9  | 0  | 2     | 11 | 0  |
| Tin in blocks.....                  | cwt.  | 6   | 10 | 0  | 0     | 0  | 0  |
| Tobacco, Maryl.....                 | lb.   | 0   | 0  | 5  | 0     | 1  | 4  |
| Ditto Virginia.....                 |       | 0   | 0  | 9  | 0     | 0  | 11 |
| Wax, Guinea.....                    | cwt.  | 7   | 10 | 0  | 8     | 8  | 0  |
| Whale-fins (Greenl.).....           | ton   | 75  | 0  | 0  | 90    | 0  | 0  |
| Wine, Red Port.....                 | pipe  | 90  | 0  | 0  | 105   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Lisbon.....                   |       | 85  | 0  | 0  | 95    | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Madeira.....                  |       | 74  | 0  | 0  | 125   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Vidonia.....                  |       | 70  | 0  | 0  | 85    | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Calcevilla.....               |       | 90  | 0  | 0  | 100   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Sherry.....                   | butt  | 71  | 0  | 0  | 105   | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Mountain.....                 |       | 65  | 0  | 0  | 80    | 0  | 0  |
| Ditto Claree.....                   | hogs. | 42  | 0  | 0  | 95    | 0  | 0  |

# COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-5—Ditto at sight, 30-7—Rotterdam, 9-13—Hamburgh, 28-10—Altona, 28-11—Paris, 1 day's date 19-16—Ditto, 2 us. 20-0—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 37—Bilboa, —Palermo, per oz. —Leghorn, —Genoa, —Venice, eff. —Naples, —Lisbon, 65½—Oporto, 65½—Dublin, per cent. 9½—Cork, do. 10—Agio B. of Holland, —per cent.

| Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th FEBRUARY, to 20th MARCH, 1810.                                                         |             |                     |                     |                     |                 |                 |               |          |                     |                  |              |              |                  |             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only. |             |                     |                     |                     |                 |                 |               |          |                     |                  |              |              |                  |             |
| 1810.                                                                                                                    | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. Consols. | 4 p. Cent. Consols. | Navy 3 p. Cent. | Long 3 p. Cent. | Annuit. Long. | Quintum. | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto 3 p. Cent. | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuit. |
| Feb. 22                                                                                                                  | 276         | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 99½             | —               | —             | —        | 60½                 | —                | 180½         | 10 11p       | —                | —           |
| 23                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 99½             | 18½             | —             | —        | 67                  | —                | 11p          | 11p          | —                | —           |
| 26                                                                                                                       | 276         | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 99½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | 186          | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 27                                                                                                                       | 276         | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 99½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | —            | —                | —           |
| 28                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 99½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | —            | —                | —           |
| Mar. 1                                                                                                                   | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 99½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | 185½         | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 2                                                                                                                        | 275         | 68½                 | 67½                 | 83½                 | 98½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 10p          | —                | —           |
| 3                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 83½                 | 98½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 10p          | —                | —           |
| 4                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 83½                 | 98½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 11p          | —                | —           |
| 5                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 83½                 | 98½             | 18½             | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 11p          | —                | —           |
| 6                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 7                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 8                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 9                                                                                                                        | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 10                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 11                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 12                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 13                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 14                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 15                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 16                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 17                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 18                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 19                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |
| 20                                                                                                                       | —           | 68½                 | 67½                 | 84                  | 98½             | —               | —             | —        | —                   | —                | —            | 12p          | —                | —           |

**Premiums of Insurance, March 20th, 1810.**  
 U. S. of America, 8 gs.  
 Windward and Leeward Island, 6 gs. ret. 4.  
 Lisbon and Oporto, 6 gs.  
 Leghorn, 8 gs.  
 Newfound and to Jamaica, 8 to 10 gs.  
 Mediterranean, and Windward and Leeward Islands, 8 gs.  
 Jamaica to London, Dublin, &c. 15 gs.  
 U. S. of America, 8 gs.  
 U. S. of America, 8 gs.  
 Quebec and Montreal, 8 gs. ret. 4.  
 Brazil and South America, 8 gs.  
 Africa, and thence to W. Indies or America, 20 gs.  
 Southern Whale-fishery, 20 gs.  
 Smyrna, Constantinople, Mediterranean, Nice, Leghorn, &c. 14 gs. ret. 7.  
 Lisbon and Oporto, 8 gs. ret. 4.  
 Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork to Madeira, 6 gs. ret. 4.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in March, 1810, (to the 26th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.  
 Grand Junction, £246.—Monmouthshire, £3 per share half-yearly, £136.—Swansea, £110.—Leeds and Liverpool, £188.—Kennet and Avon, £48.—Wilts and Berks, £53. £52. 10s.—Huddersfield, £42.—Dudley, £48. 10s.—Rochdale, £47.—Peak Forest, £66.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £24. 10s. to £26.—Grand Surrey, £82.—West India-Dock Stock at £182 per cent.—East-India ditto, £135.—London Dock, £134.—Commercial Dock, £90 premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, £128.—Portsmouth and Farlington ditto, £44 premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, £42. to £44. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £22. 10s.—Strand Bridge, £2 per cent. discount.

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